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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29, 1916 No 12

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THE CONGRESSIONAL SESSION

When Congress reconvenes early in December a number of things of great importance to the drug and chemical trades will be brought to the forefront.

Perhaps of greatest importance is the consideration which may be accorded to the tariff on coal-tar dyestuffs, medicinal products, flavors, etc. It is deemed likely that some effort will be made, probably originating in the Senate, to amend the coal-tar tariff schedule so that all dyestuffs, including indigo and alizarin, and coal-tar medicinals, will receive the same protection—a 30 per cent ad valorem tax and a 5 cent specific tax.

Another attempt to aid our coal-tar chemical industry will be made by those who have realized the harm that has been done by the elimination at the hands of Secretary of Commerce Redfield of the detailed figures in the new dye tariff on our imports of coal-tar dyes. It is hinted in several quarters that the political influence of Herman A. Metz, the German dye importer, had most to do with Secretary Redfield's decision to remove the statistics to which the dye importers objected. Mr. Metz had been a strong supporter of the Democratic Administration, but he played a joke on Mr. Redfield after the latter had rendered his decision by announcing that he would support Mr. Hughes for President. Now that the election is over and political influence does not count for so much it is likely that the information which Mr. Redfield deleted will be gotten to the dye manufacturers in some way, possibly in the form of a Senate document. It is suggested that if published in this way it would obviate the embarrassment of asking Mr. Redfield to reverse his decision, and the matter would be printed in a convenient form and could be mailed to dye manufacturers and others who are interested without cost. At any rate there appears to be a determination among some members of Congress to give patriotic support to the efforts our dye and chemical manufacturers are making to build up a chemical industry that will be independent of the rest of the world.

Other matters which Congress will consider include a revision of our postal laws, and in this connection it is good to note that Postmaster Burleson has recommended a law to permit the mailing of poisons under certain restrictions. This is a law for which medicinal manufacturers and wholesale druggists have been fighting for some time and the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products and the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation will deserve the congratulations of the entire drug trade if their efforts in behalf of this bill finally prove successful as now seems probable.

One cent letter postage will come up as a part of the movement to revise the postal laws, and a change in the second-class postage rates may also be considered. It is suggested that magazines should pay on the zone system, similar to the parcel post plan.

Congress will have a short session and President Wilson is expected to make a number of important recommenda-

tions, but it is believed that the measures above mentioned, which particularly interest the drug and chemical trades, are likely to receive early attention.

MORGAN'S INFLUENCE ON TOLUOL

J. P. Morgan & Company, fiscal agents for the Entente Allies in the United States, through whose hands pass all of the contracts for explosives and war supplies, are declared by some in the chemical trade to be directly responsible for the present comparatively low levels of T. N. T. and toluol. These prices, though still considerably in excess of normal values, have been gradually forced downward by the purchasing agents of the house of Morgan. In doing this Morgan & Company were simply endeavoring to obtain the best possible prices for their clients, the Allies, but they have cut deeply into the profits of the benzol-recovery plants which are now an adjunct of practically every large coke and gas producing works in the country.

It is a peculiar fact that Morgan & Company in this matter have, it is said, strained every point to buy to the best advantage for the Allies, even when by so doing they acted against the best interests of large corporations such as the United States Steel Corporation, with which they have close banking connections.

The methods employed by the buyers for Morgan & Company are described as simply clever business tactics, some of them downright "yankee tricks" to force the seller to reduce his price. When toluol was held at $2.50 and $3 a gallon, T. N. T. was quoted at $1 a pound. By playing one producer against the other Morgan & Company were always able to buy several cents under the market. It is said that one firm, the DuPont Company, refused to make any concessions, but when toluol was boosted to $4.50 and $5 a gallon and T. N. T. followed to $1.40 a pound, the DuPont Company continued to quote at $1 a pound, with the result that it secured the business. When other makers saw that nothing was coming their way they cut to $1 and the tactics of playing one against the other was begun all over again. As a consequence the price of T. N. T. has been forced down to 50 cents a pound.

After getting all the T. N. T. they wanted at the best possible terms until their own plants were in a position to turn out the required amounts, the Allies, especially England, are now withholding contracts from domestic producers. It is a significant fact that there are practically no 1917 contracts for T. N. T. in this market, nor is there any likelihood of any more large orders for toluol being placed in the United States. It is said that large producers are quoting T. N. T. at between 40 and 50 cents a pound, which is based on toluol at $1.50 a gallon and none is being booked even at that figure.

The importance of all this to the drug and chemical trade is that lower prices for toluol will result from the withdrawal of war buying and manufacturers who have withheld from certain manufacturing operations on account of the high price of the raw materials may now go ahead with more assurance. Products derived from toluol and benzol may soon be cheaper.

A DRUG AND CHEMICAL EXCHANGE

A movement to organize a Drug and Chemical Exchange in New York City, similar to the one in Philadelphia, has created considerable talk in the New York trade, with many concerns lined up on both sides of the proposition.

Among the older and more conservative houses there appears to be some objection to such an exchange. They recall the fact that similar movements in the past have come to naught, and while some of them are ready to admit that a properly organized exchange would have its advantages and benefits, they are from Missouri so far as actually believing that such an organization can be effected in New York, where the interests are so diverse.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS believes that the greatest work which such an exchange could accomplish would be the development of a spirit of co-operation. A feeling of intense jealousy is one of the things most noted by those who come into contact with various factors in the trade. Unless this jealousy is to a certain extent eradicated and gives way to a spirit of co-operation the growth of the American chemical industry will be retarded and stunted.

During the war the speculative fever has brought many new houses into the limelight in the chemical and drug trade and some of these houses unfortunately pay little heed to the ethics of the trade which have long obtained. They seek only profits, and some of them are rightly or wrongly accused of caring little how the profits are gotten as long as they show up on the ledger. Almost everything from the adulteration of products to the repudiation of contracts has been done. Some of the conservative element in the trade believe that a Drug and Chemical Exchange, with membership requirements of a strict nature, would be a boon inasmuch as it would separate the sheep from the goats, and restore trading in drugs and chemicals to its old-time basis.

Nothing definite has been done as yet, but a meeting of some of those interested in the project has been suggested. The Produce Exchange is understood to have informally made a proposition that an organization be formed and operated in conjunction with the Produce Exchange. E. V. Gent of Bush, Beach & Gent has taken a keen interest in the proposed exchange and interested persons should get in touch with him.

POISON MAILING LAW TO PASS CONGRESS

The combined efforts of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board and Transportation, the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and other organizations to obtain a law permitting the mailing of poisons by parcel post, including narcotic drugs in physicians' prescriptions may soon result successfully. A bill to cover the changes demanded in the existing laws has been drafted by the Drug Trade Section and was presented by Congressman Griffin of Brooklyn at the last session of Congress and referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. Secretary McConnell of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation received word last week from Washington that Postmaster Burleson would recommend in his forthcoming annual report to Congress that the provision for the mailing of poisons be adopted.

BRITISH COAL-TAR PRODUCTS CENSUS

A census of coal-tar products, especially those that may be used in the manufacture of munitions of war, has been ordered by the British Minister of Munitions. Under a recent official notice all persons engaged within the United Kingdom in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, or distribution of any coal-tar or coke or their by-products (including in particular tar, carbolic crystals, benzol, toluol, ammoniacal liquor, and sulphate of ammonia) must furnish to the minister of munitions such particulars as to output, working of plant, cost of manufacture, sales, deliveries, stock in hand, purchases, and prices as may be called for. The particulars so furnished must be verified and authenticated by the signature of the person required to furnish the same, or, where such person is a firm or company, by a partner, director, or other responsible officer.

CONGRESS TO REVISE THE POSTAL LAWS

At Next Session a Number of Changes Will Be Proposed, Including One Cent Letter Postage and Zone Rate for Magazines—Committee Said to Favor Amendments

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28—The ways are now being greased for the launching of the movement for the readjustment of postal rates in the next session of Congress. This problem was to have been taken up in the last session but had to be deferred on account of the consideration required by railway mail pay. Since this has been disposed of the committees are prepared to take up the matter of placing the various postal rates on a more equitable basis.

A zone system of rates for second-class matter is being prominently urged to take the place of the present flat rate which was adopted nearly forty years ago. Like the parcel post the proposed zone rates would be based on the length of the haul.

The postal committees have been besieged by petitions bearing millions of names and several hundred thousand letters from individuals urging a readjustment of postal rates with a view to making possible one cent letter postage. A survey of the situation indicates that sufficient changes will be made in the various rates to permit the granting of a 1 cent rate on local delivery letters in the next session of Congress.

Chairman Moon of the House Postal Committee, said: "I think that the committee will take up this second-class mail matter at the next session and press it to a conclusion at once. While I cannot speak for the committee, this is my desire in the matter. I do not know what kind of a bill we will pass, whether it will have a zone feature attached to it or not. This view has been presented frequently in years past, and sometimes received favor and sometimes not. As to what shape the legislation will be in I am not able to say, but I am sure the committee will give it the best possible shape in the public interest."

Representative Luther W. Mott, of New York, "With every reduction in the letter rate there has immediately followed a tremendous increase in the volume of mail thereby taking care of any possible loss in revenue. If action is taken in the forthcoming session to rectify the inequitable rates on sealed letters there is every reason to believe there will follow the usual increase in the volume of business."

"There is no apparent reason" said Representative Chas. B. Smith of New York, "why our postal rates should not be based more on what it actually costs the Government to handle the various classes of mail. The cost of handling a local letter is surprisingly low compared to what it costs to handle one mailed for delivery at a distant point. The same is true with second-class matter. Cost of handling this class of mail varies in the same proportion. Action on the entire problem seems certain in the next session of Congress."

NORWAY'S CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT

According to a recent report electrotechnical plants in Norway have rapidly increased in number and importance in recent years. The following figures are taken from official publications and cover up to July 1 of each year:

Items	1913	1915
Generating plants	1,310	1,515
Generator capacity, kilowatts	457,879	449,127
Batteries, number	151	137
Batteries, capacity, kilowatts	13,964	19,304
Power taken by motors, kilowatts	159,091	216,809
Power by electrochemical works, kilowatts	199,690	304,128
Power by other users, kilowatts	16,841	29,603
Apparatus installed:		
Number glow lamps	1,303,302	1,965,440
Number arc lamps	4,774	3,603
Number motors	16,460	24,689

In some localities it is possible to obtain power at less than $5 per horsepower year and in one case almost as low as $2.50. The capital invested in the ammonium nitrate industry alone amounts to over $40,000,000 and the output is about 150,000 tons of fertilizer a year.

CO-OPERATIVE DRUG HOUSES TO ORGANIZE

Meeting Held in Cleveland by Representatives of Retailers' Jobbing Houses—Results of the Conference Are Not Disclosed

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 28—A meeting of the representatives of the co-operative wholesale drug houses of the country was held in Cleveland last week for the purpose of forming an organization. There are about a dozen houses of this kind, owned and operated by retail druggists.

Mr. Swann, manager of the New York Consolidated Drug Company, 188 Pearl street, attended the meeting, but said upon his return to New York that nothing was to be given out as to what was done. It is believed in the trade that the co-operative jobbing houses may be organizing to meet more effectively the competition of the United Drug Company and the American Druggists' Syndicate. The co-operative jobbing houses listed in the Era Druggists' Directory are as follows: Ellicott Drug Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago Wholesale Drug Company, Chicago; Cincinnati Economy Drug Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mutual Drug Company, Cleveland, O.; Mutual Drug Company, Columbus, O.; Mutual Drug Company, Detroit, Mich.; National Co-Operative Drug Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Consolidated Drug Company, New York; Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company, Philadelphia; Rochester Drug Merchants' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; St. Louis Wholesale Drug Company, St. Louis; Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange, Washington, D. C.

DR. MARTIN I. WILBERT DEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28—Dr. Martin I. Wilbert, of the United States Public Health Service, died in a hospital in Philadelphia on November 24 in his fifty-second year. He had been affected for twenty years by a lesion of the heart, and overwork is thought to have brought on the illness which caused his sudden death. Dr. Wilbert was a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He entered the Public Health Service in 1908 and since then his work has embraced compilations of pharmacopoeial and pharmaceutical literature, digests of pharmacy laws, etc. He was one of those who were instrumental in the passage of the Harrison narcotic law. He was a prominent member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Chemical Society. He was for several years secretary of the Washington branch of the A. Ph. A. On Monday of last week Dr. Wilbert was at work in his laboratory. On Wednesday he had gone to the German hospital in Philadelphia on account of a slight illness. On Friday his chances of recovery were considered excellent, but shortly after seven o'clock Saturday morning he suddenly gasped and died without other warning. His funeral here today (Tuesday) was attended by many Government officials and men prominent in pharmacy. Dr. Wilbert leaves a widow.

WELL-KNOWN CHEMIST TO WED

Dr. J. R. M. Klotz, of New York, general manager of the Newport Chemical Works, Milwaukee, Wis., and secretary of the Chemists' Club of New York, will wed Miss Margaret Sliger of Helena, Ark., on December 6. Miss Sliger is the daughter of F. Bennett Sliger, a retired banker, who, with his family, is now residing in St. Louis, where the wedding will take place. Dr. Klotz was for many years connected with the Barrett Company and is well known in the chemical and dye trades.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. EXTRA DIVIDEND

The directors of Parke, Davis & Co. have declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable December 31 to holders of record December 20.

NATURAL DYES AND THEIR USES EXPLAINED

Charles R. Delaney Delivers Interesting Address on Vegetable Dyeing Materials at the National Silk Convention in Paterson, N. J.

Charles R. Delaney of the J. S. Young Company, Hanover, Pa., large manufacturer of vegetable dyestuffs, made an address on "Natural Dyestuffs Manufactures" at the National Silk Convention in Paterson, N. J., last week, which was in part as follows:

"The uninformed have been accustomed to hearing for a number of years about the wonderful and extraordinary qualities of the German and Swiss dyes, and the statement has often been made in my hearing that such products cannot be obtained in the United States from any sources other than the agents of the Artificial Dyestuffs Combination. This is a peculiar statement, yet I can assure you that prior to the war 60 per cent of all of the concentrated yellow dyestuff that we manufacture under the trade name of 'Flavine' was exported to two very large artificial dyestuff manufacturers in Germany and Switzerland, and had it not been for the business that we enjoyed through them it is probable that the manufacture of flavine would have been discontinued. This would at least indicate that some of the dyes manufactured in this country are of value to those who we have been in the habit of thinking were the leading authorities. On account of the present serious shortage of imported dyestuffs the natural wood extracts have now become very prominent, and it is hardly necessary to point out the enormous fluctuation in cost and deliveries of some of the dyewood materials which have been used in the past year.

"This flavine is made from the inner bark of the black oak tree, and it is absolutely necessary to be very careful as to the quality of the bark which is used for the purpose. We always insist that this bark, when shaved or rossed (as the technical expression is) must be free from any considerable amount of cork on the outside. This material has been known for many years, and as far back as 1775 a Dr. Bancroft, an Englishman, introduced into England the bark such as we are still using for the making of quercitron bark extract and flavine, and, according to the information that we have, he was granted the exclusive right to import the bark for a considerable period.

"It is obvious that, as the bark which is peeled in April must dry during the summer and cannot be used until August 1, one must buy a sufficient quantity to maintain the plant until the next succeeding August 1, or fifteen months' supply must be on hand at the minimum. In order that you may have some idea as to the magnitude of this quantity, I will say that we have taken in this spring, and already paid for, over 1,300 carloads of bark, which we figure we shall require for our coming season's production, which at fifteen tons per car, represents over 20,000 tons.

"With the serious situation in Mexico it is very probable that the Mexican fustic will not come to the United States in very large quantities, and in view of the fact that there is very little fustic to be had in either Guatemala, Honduras or Jamaica, or at least there was very little to be had last year when I visited these countries, I believe it is best to draw to your attention the use of quercitron bark to take the place of fustic.

"It is obvious that fustic will become more expensive as time goes on, owing to its relative scarcity and inasmuch as quercitron and flavine can be used for practically every purpose that fustic is now being used for, with the possible exception of the cold dyeing of hide substances with an alum mordant, I believe the time has come when something more should be known about quercitron bark extract by the dyers who actually can use it.

Flavine has the advantage over quercitron bark extract in that it is very much stronger in coloring power, and, of course, being free from tannin and other vegetable extracts, yields brighter and, of course, perfectly uniform shades. It is peculiarly suitable for the dyeing of wool and silk, bright shades of yellow with tones running from green to orange and possessing excellent fastness to light and extraordinary fastness to milling and scouring. In dyeing wool and cotton with flavine and chrome mordants the resulting material will be fast to the Government requirements for standard khaki cloth. I think this is about sufficient to say concerning its qualities in this era of protest against the lack of fastness of American dyes.

"Flavine may be dyed on either wool or silk, which has been prepared with the usual 3 per cent chrome and tartar mordant for the production of dull shades, which are exceedingly fast to light and fulling, and much brighter than either fustic or quercitron extract under the same circumstances.

"However, the principal use of flavine is for the making of light canary yellows, and, to the best of the writer's knowledge, the presence of tin salts is necessary for this."

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD POTASH PLANT

The Department of Agriculture to Erect Commercial Factory for Experimental Purposes—Product to Be Made from Pacific Coast Kelp

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28—A plant on a commercial sale will be built by the Department of Agriculture for the conduct of experimental work in the production of potash from kelp, an appropriation of $175,000 for the purpose having been made at the last session of Congress. Two locations are under consideration, one near Santa Barbara, and the other near Long Beach, California. It is expected that a definite location for the Department's factory will be selected shortly and that the work of constructing the plant will begin soon afterward.

The plans call for a plant capable of handling approximately 200 tons of wet kelp per day. Electric power probably will be used for all mechanical operations, while heat for drying and distillation will be furnished by crude petroleum. The equipment will consist of drying kilns, distilling chambers, vats, handling machinery, and the necessary buildings to house this apparatus.

From the 200 tons of kelp used daily about five tons of muriate of potash will be manufactured. The product will be sold and the proceeds turned into the U. S. Treasury. The primary purpose of the plant will be to determine the most economical processes for producing potash from kelp and to work out methods for the recovery and utilization of by-products. Numerous methods will be employed experimentally in operating the factory with this end in view. For the most part, however, the Department will depend on distillation processes.

The Department has decided to locate its experimental factory in Southern California because of the combination in this region of an adequate supply of kelp and admirable operating conditions. The kelp grows in vast groves in water about 60 feet deep along extensive sections of the Pacific Coast. For use in the manufacture of potash it is gathered by ocean-going harvesters which cut the plants beneath the water. In some places the beds extend to the 3-mile limit but in the neighborhoods now being considered by the Department as locations for its factory the groves are much narrower. The plants grow rapidly, and it is believed that little difficulty will be experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of raw material.

PROPOSE ABOLITION OF HEROIN

The Committee on Drug Addiction of the National Committee on Prisons met recently at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Besides the chairman, Dr. Simon Baruch, the following were present: Drs. Samuel W. Lambert, Frederick Peterson, Frederick Tilney, ex-Surgeon-General Charles F. Stokes, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, chairman of the Committee on Social Hygiene, and Joseph D. Sears, secretary, ex officio. The discussion revealed that heroin is, among drug addicts, most prevalent among boys and in the early decades of adult life, and therefore the chief promoter of vice and crime. Resolutions were adopted stating that since heroin is not so indispensable a drug that its place cannot be easily taken by other drugs and measures that do not menace public welfare, the committee recommended Federal legislation to prevent the importation, manufacture and sale of heroin.

SILK MANUFACTURERS FAVOR A TARIFF WHICH WILL COVER ALL DYESTUFFS ALIKE

Pass a Resolution at Convention in Paterson, N. J., Recommending That the Specific Duty of Five Cents a Pound Apply to All Imported Colors

The National Silk Convention, held in Paterson, N. J., last week, went on record as strongly favoring a protective tariff on dyestuffs, having adopted the following resoluton:

Resolved, That the Second National Silk Convention recommend the application of five (5) cents per pound specific duty plus 30 per cent ad valorem be applied to all dyestuffs imported into this country.

A discussion, in which I. F. Stone of the National Aniline Chemical Company, which represents the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Company, and Dr. W. Beckers of the Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works participated, took place in the convention as to whether the tariff passed by the last Congress was sufficient to enable American manufacturers to develop and expand. Mr. Stone believed that the specific duty of 5 cents a pound on stipulated dyes was sufficient, and stated that the Schoellkopf company is planning increasing plant and production. Dr. Beckers, whose plant in Brooklyn is also to be enlarged, was of the opinion, however, that the 5-cent specific duty should not exclude indigo, alizarines, etc., but should cover all dyes imported.

Discussing the American dye industry Dr. Beckers said:

"The progress made in this country since the outbreak of the war must be called phenomenal, and that small concerns had turned into large establishments, producing millions of pounds of aniline colors.

"This growth was made possible through the protection afforded our industry through its embargoes, interruptions of shipping, etc. Before the war the idea was created that dyes could not be made in this country because we had no efficient chemists to solve the problems. But how is it that suddenly the chemists were here to do the work? Only because conditions created by the war were favorable enough to let skill, energy and capital expect the proper reward.

"Aniline colors can be made in this country just as satisfactorily as in Europe, but the question remaining is: Can we make them to sell as cheaply? This question can only be positively answered after we have had a few years under normal, instead of abnormal conditions, as now exist."

POTASH SALTS IN WYOMING?

The Embar formation of Wyoming is known chiefly for its extensive phosphate beds, which are supposed to have been derived in some manner from animal remains. The rocks contain abundant fossils, many of which are phosphatic, and all of which prove that the Embar beds of western Wyoming were deposited in the sea. Recent study of the eastward extension of the Embar formation in Wyoming shows that along the east margin of this ancient sea, or throughout the Bighorn Mountain region, the climate was probably more arid than that of any part of Wyoming today. By long evaporation beds of gypsum were deposited at some places in arms of this sea to a thickness as great as 100 feet. It is a question of practical importance whether beds of salt, and perhaps of potash salt, may also have been deposited in this formation and whether they may now be found below the surface. The United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, urges that oil men, in drilling through the Chugwater and Embar red beds in Wyoming collect samples of drillings and of brines and submit them to the Survey for examination as to their possible potash content.

A paper by D. Dale Condit, describing the relations of the Embar and Chugwater formations in central Wyoming, and designated Professional Paper 98-O, may be obtained on application to the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey.

AMERICAN COAL-TAR DYES EQUAL TO BEST GERMAN PRODUCT, SAYS I. F. STONE

Consumers Will Not Suffer By Reason of Lack of Quality or Quantity, Says Head of National Aniline & Chemical Company to Silk Manufacturers

That American dyes both in quantity and quality will satisfy every demand was the statement made in an address by I. F. Stone, president of the National Aniline & Chemical Company of New York, at the convention of the silk manufacturers of the United States in Paterson, N. J., last week. Mr. Stone's address was the feature of the convention. His subject was, "Manufacture of Aniline Dyes in America."

Tracing the early development of our coal-tar dye industry he said that in 1914 the situation promised to be very acute, which was followed by a scarcity of dyestuffs, which became most serious beginning in January, 1915, when prices advanced to almost unbelievable heights. Until October, 1915, there was no relief but about that time manufacturers began to increase their output to a considerable extent.

"In our own factory, Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, Buffalo, we were particularly fortunate," he said, "in this respect in that the contract for one of our principal raw materials (aniline oil) had been placed with an American manufacturer who had commenced the manufacture of this product a couple of years preceding the war, and whom it was our policy to encourage. This contract for aniline oil, together with our having our own acid plant for the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric, muriatic and other necessary acids, also together with a large stock of foreign raw materials which we always carried, enabled us not only to continue our regular production from the time the war started, but by the fall of 1915, viz., October, increased our production on many of our colors, particularly direct black, which was a very serviceable color for cotton and union goods, and cotton and silk hosiery.

"We were also fortunate enough to be able to produce at practically the same time a very satisfactory quality and quantity of sulphur black for cotton goods—in fact, as good a quality as had been previously imported—and this, with our direct black, was of great service in relieving the situation on these two products. Other manufacturers also at the same time commenced to get into better condition to make colors, and the situation therefore about October, 1915, was much easier than in the beginning of the year, although the production of all these factories even then was not enough to take care of the consumption.

Situation at Present Very Satisfactory

"From that time on, however, large increases in the production of the already established factories, and the installment of a number of new factories, commenced to clear the situation so that at the present time the production of the American factories will be enough to take care of the whole consumption of aniline dyes in the country in the future, for all of which I might term staple colors, and the situation therefore at this time is very satisfactory.

"In explaining the success of the American factories in reaching this position, I must first explain the conditions of the raw material, coal tar, and its derivatives, and intermediate materials, which they use in their manufacture. Before the war there were practically no manufacturers of what we call intermediate products in this country, the only exception being aniline oil, of which I have spoken, and this had been only made to a limited extent and not profitably, by reason of foreign competition. The basic materials, however, benzol, naphthalene, etc., from which practically all aniline colors are derived, were being produced in this country to quite a large extent, benzol for use as a solvent and for other purposes not connected with the manufacture of anilines, and naphthalene for a moth destroyer, but upon the demand from the aniline manufacturers for these derivatives, and for explosives and other war purposes, they immediately became utilized for these

purposes, and American producers of benzol commenced to increase their production, and were so successful that at present there is a production of about thirty million gallons per annum, as against three million gallons prior to the war, and the production of naphthalene was also largely increased, so that there is an ample supply of these products at this time, and from them are now being manufactured largely such intermediates as aniline oil, betanaphthol, alpha-naphthylamine, paranitranilin, chlorbenzol, dimethylanilin, paraphenylenediamine, etc., so that the American manufacturers of colors are able to get sufficient raw materials to manufacture enough colors to supply the whole consumption, speaking now of a general line of colors, but not of all of the colors which were formerly used, there being some specialties made by the European manufacturers which we have not yet commenced to manufacture, for reasons which are evident, such as not being able to secure the proper raw material, or not being able to do everything all at once, but all of these necessary specialties will, however, undoubtedly be manufactured in the near future, so that in my opinion before another year has passed every color which is necessary to American consumers will be produced in this country.

Our Dyes as Good as European

"There is a popular impression that American manufactured colors are not as good as those manufactured in Europe, Germany particularly, and this is an impression I wish to definitely correct, in that it is not a fact, for the reason that the American colors are made from practically the same chemical formulae as the European colors an l are practically the same products in every way, the only difference being that European manufacturers, from their long experience may get a larger yield from the same formulae than the newer American manufacturers, and the American costs may therefore be more, but this does not affect the products, which in my opinion are equal in every way to the products made in Europe.

"For silk manufacturers, for instance, some of the same colors which they used before the war, have been available since the war, viz., azo yellow, orange, scarlet, black, fast red, bismarck brown, nigrosine, indulines, methylene blue, methyl violet, etc., therefore these colors are just as good now as they ever were, and the goods dyed from them should naturally be the same as before the war. Some of the special colors, however, such as rhodamine, auramine, Victoria blue, acid light blue, acid green and acid violet, have not yet been manufactured for the reasons I have already mentioned, that is, lack of the necessary raw materials and lack of ability of any one to take up everything all at once. But these colors, as I have already said, will, in my opinion, be manufactured before another year has passed. Some of these colors have, however, been imported from England and Switzerland, so that some of them have been available, and the fancy shades produced from them have therefore been more or less obtainable.

The Dyes That Are Now Obtainable

"In addition to these aniline products for silk dyeing, such vegetable dyes as logwood, indigo, gambier, etc., have been obtainable, so that speaking generally the silk manufacturers have been able to secure practically all the staple products which they used for their purpose, and are now in a very satisfactory condition as to their dyestuff supplies.

"For woolen manufacturers we are now able to supply chrome colors suitable for men's wear, sweaters, heavy woolens, etc., in black, blue, brown, green, yellow and red, which are practically equal as to fastness to any colors which have heretofore been manufactured in Europe, and for ladies' dress goods, piece dye, worsteds, carpets, worsted yarns, etc., we are able to furnish some acid colors in practically every shade, which are in every way equal to European colors.

"For cotton goods we are able to furnish sulphur black, suitable for all fast work except bleaching, practically all direct colors suitable for all cotton work except a small proportion of wash fabrics such as shirtings, and basic colors such as blue, red, brown and green for printing, etc.

"For leather and other industries we are also able to furnish practically every color which is needed.

"Therefore the whole situation is at present very satisfactory, and as I have said, every American consumer should be able to obtain practically everything he needs for next year.

"I might say it has been particularly misunderstood by the public that American colors are not as fast as European colors were, and it seems to be the custom now for saleswomen and others in the stores, as well as the garment dyers, to specifically state that they do not guarantee colors, because they are no longer able to get the foreign colors, and I wish to say in this connection that as far as I know, no manufacturer or retailer has ever guaranteed colors even before the war, although this fact may not have been mentioned, and the only reason it is mentioned now is through a misunderstanding of the situation. Such fancy colors as ladies usually want in silk, worsteds, etc., such as pinks, light blues, light greens, heliotrope, etc., were never fast, and as far as I know there have never been any colors which would dye them fast. In any event, the word 'fast' is more or less a misnomer, as a color which is absolutely fast to everything, such as washing, fulling, light, exposure, alkalies, acids, etc., is practically unknown, so it is only comparative fastness which is meant in speaking of fast colors, and to this extent the present American colors, such as they are, are just as fast as the same colors made in Europe. There are some colors called vat colors, which are unusually fast in the above connections, but they are not manufactured in this country and have never been used to any large extent for light shades. For all ordinary fastness we are now able to furnish colors for cotton, wool and silk in blacks, blues, browns and some other shades, so that the question of fastness is no longer a question, and it is usually only mentioned by customers who have the wrong impression of conditions.

The Reasons for Continued High Prices

"In connection with the high prices now charged by American manufacturers of colors. many consumers are under the impression that this is because of the high cost of manufacture here as compared with Europe, but as a matter of fact the reason is the abnormal conditions, in that the raw materials used for the manufacture of colors, like benzol, for instance, are very much higher than normally, being used for explosives and other war purposes, and this high cost of raw materials, together with the high cost of labor, under the present conditions, is what causes the high prices for American colors, and by the way these high prices also rule in Europe, as is shown by the extremely high prices asked for such colors as have been brought over from Germany by the submarine Deutschland, and other colors which are being imported from Switzerland, the prices on all of these imported colors being higher even in proportion than the American colors. Whenever normal conditions again prevail and raw materials and labor are at normal costs, then the prices of American colors, as well as European colors, will resume the normal figures. In any event even American manufacturers who buy dyestuffs have no reason to complain of the high cost, because they, on their part, have in most cases advanced the cost of their products more than the proportionately higher cost of dyestuffs, as the cost of dyestuffs as a general rule is a very small percentage of the cost of manufactured textiles, either wool, cotton or silk, and American textile manufacturers today are more prosperous as a rule than they ever were.

In conclusion I wish to call special attention to the three important points in my remarks:

"First—That the colors made in America are fully as good in every way as those made in Germany or any other country.

"Second—That we are able to furnish colors for most purposes which are fully as fast as German or other European colors, and there is therefore no excuse nor reason for people not being able to get these fast colors on such materials on which they formerly required them.

"Third—The definite answer, in connection with the manufacture of dyestuffs in America, is, therefore, as you will understand from these remarks, that the present condition of the dyestuff supply is very satisfactory, and the future outlook is still more satisfactory, in that we will make more colors, and everything indicates that the larger part of the business will remain in the hands of American manufacturers even after the war, instead of in the hands of the European manufacturers."

SUGGESTS CHANGES IN THE HARRISON LAW

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn in Annual Report Points Out the Act's Defects—Statistics on the Enforcement of the Law

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28—In the report of William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, are a number of recommendations urging Congressional action, which he says is necessary in order to give the Harrison anti-narcotic law its full effect. The recommendations have been brought about by the action of the courts in failing to convict where a person not registered under the act has in his possession any of the proscribed drugs. In dealing with the narcotic law the Commissioner reports as follows:

"At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the act of December 17, 1914, known as the Harrison narcotic law, had been in force 16 months, and this period of operation was sufficient to give the administrative officers of the department a clearer view of the conditions which the act was intended to remedy, and at the same time to show the several serious defects in this law and the urgent need of amendatory legislation.

"Attention was called in the annual report for 1915 to the conditions found in the course of the enforcement of this law for the first four months ended June 30, 1915, and the conditions found and the results accomplished during the fiscal year 1916 only corroborate the statements and emphasize the recommendation made in the report for the preceding year.

"During the 12 months ended June 30, 1916, there was reported a total of 23,754 violations of this act, which include those of a technical nature and also violations of the provisions of the regulations issued under authority of the law. These violations involved 11,681 registered and 275 unregistered physicians; 4,054 registered and 19 unregistered dentists; 1,190 registered and 21 unregistered veterinarians; 99 registered and 6 unregistered manufacturers of drugs; 3 registered importers of drugs; 46 registered wholesale dealers; 4,325 registered retail dealers and 49 unregistered retail dealers; 446 by registered miscellaneous classes, and 1,540 by unregistered miscellaneous classes.

"As a result of these violations prosecutions in the more flagrant cases were instituted and resulted in the conviction of 83 registered persons, 580 unregistered, a total of 663, and the acquittal of 20 registered and 163 unregistered persons, or a total of 183, while at the close of the fiscal year 1916, 123 registered and 276 unregistered persons were under indictment or held for the grand jury.

"The cases of 555 registered and 29 unregistered persons were compromised, and 20,630 cases of minor infractions by the registered and 646 by unregistered persons, including in these cases those who failed to pay special tax within the required time, were dropped upon satisfactory evidence of the technical or unintentional character of the violation.

"At the close of the fiscal year 1916 there were pending 460 cases against registered and 216 cases against unregistered persons, in which cases no action had been taken at that time.

"Collections from fines imposed by the courts in 138 cases amounted to $19,676.84, while there was collected from compromises during the fiscal year 1916, $36,492.29. During the year ended June 30, 1916, special taxes and penalties amounting to $22,696.98 were assessed against delinquents, of which amount there has been collected $22,567.77.

"The Supreme Court in the case of United States vs. Jin Fuey Moy, on June 12, 1916, decided that the provisions of Section 8, making it unlawful for any persons not registered under this act to have in their possession any of the proscribed drugs, with certain exceptions specified in said section, applied only to those persons required to register under Section 1 of the act, and not to consumers of such drugs who had obtained them upon prescription of a physician or other practitioner registered under the act.

"This decision makes it practically impossible to control the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs by unregistered persons, as the mere possession of any quantity of the drugs is not evidence of violation, and therefore the Government is forced to prove in every case, even where the circumstances indicate sale and dispensing, actual sales by this class of offenders, which it has been found difficult to do.

"As a large number of persons had been tried and convicted and sentenced to pay fines or serve terms of imprisonment or both for violation of Section 8 because of unlawful possession before this decision was rendered, it was necessary to take immediate steps for their relief, and in all these cases the persons have now been released, but there was no authority or money available for the refunding of the fines paid.

"This decision renders imperative some legislation to amend and strengthen this law if the best interests of the country and those afflicted by the drug evil are to be protected and justice given those who have heretofore been convicted and paid fines for a violation of the law which the Supreme Court decided had not been committed.

"Therefore, it is again recommended that this act be amended or revised to provide:

"First. A tax on the drugs with provision for original stamped packages and to limit the dealing in and dispensing of and from such packages to those registered under the law, and to make the absence of stamp from any package evidence of nonpayment of the tax and violation of the law, except where such packages contain drugs put up upon prescriptions issued for legitimate medical purposes by a registered practitioner, and to make the possession of an original stamped package by any person not registered, prima facie evidence of nonpayment of special tax and violation of the law.

"Second. That the limitations as to registration under the act be clearly set forth and restricted to persons lawfully engaged in the sale of or dispensing, administering, or prescribing the drugs covered by the act, and that the writing of prescriptions, keeping records, altering or forging same, be fully covered with adequate provision for punishment of such offenses.

"Third. Making all the general provisions of the internal-revenue statutes relating to seizures, forfeitures, etc., applicable to the drugs taxed and the persons upon whom special taxes are imposed under this act.

"It is also recommended that Congress appropriate the necessary money for the repayment of those fines imposed by the courts upon persons convicted of unlawful possession under Section 8 of the act, and for the purpose of determining the amount necessary, there has been secured and compiled a table showing all the cases coming within this classification and the amounts so paid in the United States from March 1, 1915, to June 12, 1916, the date the decision was rendered, and this information is available should Congress see fit to adopt this recommendation, which justice seems to demand.

"It is further recommended that Congress provide for the treatment by the Government, through some designated medical agency, of the persons addicted to the use of the proscribed drugs where such treatment may be rendered necessary and the persons affected desire this aid."

There were 2,074 samples of narcotics received and analyzed in the chemistry division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916. This number shows a large increase over last year. The work in the division of chemistry has steadily increased from year to year, and each year a larger number of cases are carried to court on the chemical analysis of samples and each year more convictions are obtained by expert testimony of the chemists of the division. It is said that a thorough campaign inaugurated against the practice of substitution in distilled spirits caused offenders in that respect to be more careful and not a great number of cases were met. Most of the samples of distilled spirits analyzed under this head were suspected cases of refilling bottled-in-bond bottles.

The report of the Commissioner says that under the provisions of the Harrison anti-narcotic law, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, there were registered 242,926 persons. This number was made up as follows: Physicians, 132,955; dentists, 42,322; veterinarians, 3,381; retail dealers, 50,604; wholesale dealers, 709; manufacturers, 1,254; importers, 214; educational institutions, 147; and miscellaneous, 657. The number of violations of the

law was given as 23,754. The total of fines assessed was $19,676.84; the amount obtained in compromise was $36,492.29; the special tax and penalty assessed amounted to $22,696.98 and the special tax and penalty collected amounted to $22,567.77.

STAMP TAX RECEIPTS DROPPED OFF

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28—The stamp tax payment on perfumery, cosmetics, chewing gum, etc., provided for under Schedule B of the so-called war emergency revenue law enacted by Congress on October 22, 1914, which has since been repealed, amounted to $670,294.65 for the three months' period beginning July 1, 1916, showing a decrease of $294,509.99 as compared with the same three months of the preceding year, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which has just been issued.

At this same time there was paid as a tax on opium order blanks the sum of $4,864.50, an increase of $224.47 over the same three months of 1915. The special tax imposed on manufacturers, importers or other distributors of opium, etc., netted the government the sum of $122,355.05 during the three months' period from July 1-September 30, 1916, an increase of $16,512.84 over the same three months of 1915.

Upon opium manufactured for smoking purposes there was collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, tax amounting to $175; a decrease of $1,893.77 compared with the collections for the previous fiscal year. Inasmuch as the tax on opium manufactured for smoking purposes imposed by the act of January 17, 1914 is $300 per pound, and as that act required of all such manufacturers a bond of not less than $100,000, no one has been engaged legally in this business. The collections thus netted were by assessment and not from the sale of stamps and resulted from the discovery of violations of law in illicit manufacturing.

During the fiscal year there were removed in bond, free of tax, under the provisions of Section 19 of the war emergency revenue act, toilet preparations and other articles mentioned in Schedule B thereof, and on which the tax has been remitted, amounting to $255,467.91.

CHEMICAL BY-PRODUCTS FROM CITRUS FRUITS

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28—The following extract regarding some of the work done in the interest of the citrus fruit producers is taken from the annual report of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"The development of a method for the manufacture of citrate of lime from lemons has been completed, while the development of a method for the manufacture of citric acid free from contamination by heavy metals is well advanced. The manufacture of lemon oil has been further studied and the determination of the seasonal variations of the oil and citric acid content of lemons has been practically completed for certain sections of California. A study of tangerines has shown that the green fruit has value as a source of citric acid and that the oil has commercial possibilities."

TO ISSUE DIGEST OF CUSTOMS DECISIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28—The Treasury Department will soon complete a digest of the decisions of the Department (customs), Board of United States General Appraisers, and the United States Court of Customs Appeals, rendered during the calendar years of 1908 to 1915, both inclusive, under Acts of Congress, with decisions of United States courts in customs cases. All of these are now in type and proof is being read thereon in the office of the chief of the customs division. The last volume, containing a digest of opinions of this type, was gotten out in 1908 and covered the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

INSECTICIDE MANUFACTURERS TO DISCUSS PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO DISINFECTANT LAW

The convention of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association, scheduled for December 11 and 12, at the Astor Hotel, will discuss the proposed amendment of section 8 of the Insecticide Act, having to do with establishing a test for disinfectants. Should the amendment be adopted it would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to pass on the strength of disinfectants generally, and on the strength of insecticides used by farmers.

Benjamin M. Kaye, secretary of the disinfectant and insecticide makers' organization, has received many letters on the subject from members and has sent summaries of them as follows:

(a) A bill of this kind is a necessity when conditions that will allow the carrying out of such provision can be done in the right way to the satisfaction of all authority.

(b) The present methods for determining the coefficient are unsatisfactory. The only ones who favor the bill are manufacturers who specialize in disinfectants with an unusually high coefficient—sixteen to twenty.

(c) The bill should be opposed until at least our standardization committee provides a test.

(d) 1. The present test inaccurate.

2. Standardization committee working on similar matter.

3. The amendment does not provide for the Secretary of Agriculture to make the determination from samples sent him and certify to the manufacturers the proper coefficient to place upon the label.

4. Many preparations are not subject to the phenol coefficient test by any of the methods now used.

(e) Present test inadequate. The new test of the standardization committee should be tried out for a year or two before being adopted.

(f) It will be inexpedient to amend the act as indicated.

(g) Present tests are uncertain and unreliable. Wait for a better test.

(h) The test is desirable should our standardization committee work out a reliable method.

(i) The bill was introduced no doubt in the interest of some particular method and will virtually be a patent.

(j) No tests have yet been found that are of genuine scientific accuracy. The national law at present does not apply to disinfectants except by a very doubtful stretching of its powers by the Insecticide Board, and if any legislation is to be passed which brings disinfectants within the scope of the law it should be done in a carefully drawn bill and not in this fashion, which still leaves in the unguided hands of the commission power to practically legislate on disinfectants.

(k) Our standardization committee test should be taken. Whether the Department of Agriculture would adopt a method that may be very expensive or difficult for the manufacturers or not, would lie entirely with the Department, and the industry should have something to say in the matter.

(l) The bill is of advantage to those who wish to do a legitimate business.

(m) Formaldehyde is not subject to a coefficient test nor are any other disinfectants not having a coal-tar base.

(n) Formaldehyde is a complete disinfectant gas, but is not subject to the test. Under certain conditions disinfectants other than carbolic acid would be more efficient, while under other conditions carbolic acid would be more efficient.

AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY DECLARES TWO DIVIDENDS

The American Linseed Company issued its annual report showing net earnings for the year ended September 30 of nearly 9 per cent on the preferred stock. The company declared two dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 and July 1. These are the first dividends declared since 1900, and appear to put the stock on a 3 per cent basis. The report showed net earnings of $1,476,817, equal to 8.81 per cent on the $16,750,000 preferred stock, against 6.01 per cent the previous year. The sum of $974,317 was applied to surplus.

DUTY-FREE ALCOHOL WANTED IN ENGLAND AS IT WOULD STIMULATE CHEMICAL MAKING

Society of Chemical Industry in Edinburgh Takes First Step Toward Obtaining Relief from Present Restrictions—French Dye Company to Co-operate With British Dyes, Ltd.

LONDON, November 13—The excise restrictions as to the use of alcohol have been a great drawback to the manufacture of certain medicinal products in this country, and efforts are again being made with a view to the removal of this hindrance to the development of the fine chemical industry. Amongst the bodies now taking action in the matter is the Society of Chemical Industry in Edinburgh, who at their recently held annual meeting empowered the Council of the Society to take such steps as were deemed to be necessary to obtain relief from the present restrictions. Duty free alcohol would, it is believed, do much towards the establishment of the home manufacture of many medicinal preparations, which, owing to the advantages enjoyed in this respect by German makers in the past, enabled the latter to place on the markets of Great Britain and her Colonies goods cheaper than same could be produced here. There are hopes that the Government will favorably regard the proposals in the direction indicated. Inquiries are being made relating to amongst other matters ethyl and methyl alcohol supplies, and how the competition of foreign firms has affected British production of certain articles.

This week I learn that a French National Dyestuff Syndicate is to be formed to act in conjunction with British Dyes, Ltd. The capital is £1,600,000, and the shares will in all probability be issued at the end of this month. By the way considerable interest has of late been directed to the State aided dye-making concern at Huddersfield, and last week another question was asked in the House of Commons relative to the sanitary condition at the works, and the prevalence of chemical eczema amongst the workers. The official reply was to the effect that the arrangements are not insanitary, but, owing largely to the rapid and continuous growth of the factory, they are of a provisional and somewhat primitive type. As regards the causes of eczema or dermatitis, the incidence at the works is not heavy; it is a passing trouble, and is rarely followed by a second attack. Every worker, who has to handle chemicals is supplied with a pair of gloves for his or her exclusive use.

One of the directions in which marked progress is being made, is in respect to coal-tar chemistry and dyestuffs research a new department of which has just been opened at the Manchester School of Technology. It is to serve in the first place, as a special centre for research in coal-tar chemistry, and, secondly, senior students will be trained in technical research methods. The researches undertaken will deal principally with scientific problems fundamental to the coal-tar dye industry. Professor Arthur G. Green, F.R.S. (late of Leeds University), who is the director of the new department believes that in order successfully to restore the prosperity of this industry in England, and to encourage the development of other branches of applied organic chemistry, one of the first requirements is a sufficiently large number of young chemists possessing capacity, originality, and resource, and trained in methods of technical organic research.

Some concern was caused amongst British chemical manufacturers by the issuing of the new Order of Council which provides that it shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council, or Ministry of Munitions "to require any person to communicate to a person nominated for that purpose" by the authorities mentioned, "all such particulars as may be in his possession of any invention or process of manufacture." Naturally, the owners of secret chemical processes took action to safeguard their rights, for, as has been pointed out, it would be quite conceivable for an interested party, employed during the war in one of the Government departments, after the war is over, to use the information he had acquired in regard to secret processes and inventions, for his own private purposes. The Ministry of Munitions are in communication with certain Government departments with a view to protecting the interests of the parties concerned.

With respect to the glycerin regulations, mentioned in my last letter, it has been intimated by the Minister of Munitions to a Scottish Chemist's Association that no objection will be taken to the sale of a mixture of glycerin and cascara. No sanction can, however, be given to the sale of glycerin in cough mixture, and as an ingredient of customers' receipts for cod liver oil emulsion. In a circular letter to its members, the Glasgow Association, which sought for an official pronouncement on the subject, points out that glycerin ipecac compound and lotio glycerin compound B.P.C. may conveniently be substituted for cough mixture, and skin treatment purposes respectively.

As previously mentioned in these letters the assets relating to the business in this country of the German firm of Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., manufacturers of sanatogen, formamint, and other chemical products have been sold to a group of British business men. I now learn that the purchase price was £360,000. Lord Rhondda is taking the lead in this enterprise, and in a conversation the other day his lordship explained the plans of the new owners. They have, he said, bought up the sanatogen business (including formamint, of which they proposed to change the name), lock, stock, and barrel, as a going concern. The German element would be entirely eradicated, both as to staff and direction, and the products would be entirely British. The price of sanatogen would not be increased in spite of the greater cost of materials, and they hoped to show that the business could be a much more flourishing concern in British hands than it had ever been in the hands of the Germans. The whole of the raw material has, it may be mentioned, been for some time produced in this country. The company will push the business throughout the world, and it is the intention to offer ample funds and facilities for experimental research work in synthetic chemistry.

RELAXATION OF FRENCH EMBARGO DECREE

The decree of October 26 prohibiting the exportation of a large number of articles has been modified by a ministerial order of October 28, which authorizes the exportation of the goods mentioned below to the United States, other American countries, the United Kingdom, British possessions, uninvaded Belgium, Japan, and Russia (except through Baltic ports). The articles affected are formic acid; chemical matches; amomum and cardamoms; benzyl and ethyl benzoate; borate of lime; silica bricks; brush ware; coffee substitutes; cassia lignea; quitch grass; roasted or ground chicory; colchicum and its preparations; dextrin; brandies and liqueurs; manures of all kinds; tinctorial extracts; roasted figs (coffee substitute); fabrics of vegetable fibers; table fruits (fresh, dried, candied, or preserved); game; gluten bread; volatile oils and essences; rushes (jones); kaolin; mace; honey; nutmegs; mats of straw and vegetable fibers; paraffin paper; parings of hides; unworked rabbit skins; pine nuts; feathers of poultry, waste, feathers, and down; radium and its salts; straps (sangles); sauces and condiments; products containing essence of turpentine; carbon tetrachloride; vanilla; waterproof clothing.

FRANCE TO BACK DYESTUFF CONCERN

A Paris cable says:

"The Government at last has taken up practically the question of German competition in dyestuffs. A company for the manufacture of dyestuffs and chemicals has been formed, and the Government has promised to put at its disposal after the war various factories now used for munition manufacturing. The company has a capital of 40,000,000 francs, of which half already has been subscribed by the founders."

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN LONDON MARKET

Prices Tend Higher, With Exception of Salicylates, Formaldehyde, Hydroquinone, Citric and Tartaric Acids—Quinine Trading Has Been a Feature in English Markets

LONDON, November 13—Business in our drug and chemical markets this week has been decidedly more active and for the first time in two months there are welcome signs of an improvement. The more important changes in value are upwards embracing sulphate of copper, shellac, camphor, otto of rose, opium, and quinine. Bromides are steady, especially potassium, bleaching powder, and nearly the whole list of fixed oils shows a general early advance. The feature of the week is quinine which, in the absence of any particular heavy demand for export had been gradually declining during the autumn, came into sudden request towards the end of last week and has advanced in second hands about 9d per oz from 2s 1d to 2s 10d, while first hand today is nominally 3s. English refined camphor has been marked up by the manufacturers by 3d per lb for bells and flowers. Salicylates, formaldehyde, hydroquinone, citric and tartaric acids are easier to lower.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—Is still quoted at about 25s per lb.

BALSAM PERU—15s 6d per lb; Balsam Canada, 4s per lb; Balsam Copaiba Maramham, 3s 9d per lb.

BROMIDES—In fairly good demand, especially Potassium Crist, 7s to 7s 3d per lb; Potassium Gran, 6s 9d to 6s 10d per lb; Potassium Ammon, 5s 3d to 5s 6d per lb; Potassium Sodium, 4s 4d per lb.

CAMPHOR—Jap slabs on spot 3s 1d to 3s 2d per lb; English bells, 2s 9d per lb; flowers, 2s 8d per lb.

CASTOR OIL—Is again coming forward. Italian medicinal is now fetching as much as 99s per cwt.; English in barrels 1st pressing £55 per ton; Calcutta seconds 5d per lb.

CITRIC ACID—Is weak at 2s 5d per lb.

TARTARIC ACID—Slightly firmer; crystals 2s 7½d; powder, 2s 5½d.

CINCHONA—The exports from Java to Europe for the month of October were 1,212,600 Dutch lbs against 1,740,500 Dutch lbs in 1915 and 1,012,000 Dutch lbs in 1914.

COPPER SULPHATE—As several times reported of late, is in strong upward movement and £4 per ton higher at £58 to £60 for 98%.

ERGOT—Russian is offering cheaply at 1s 7d on spot and Spanish at 2s f.o.b. Spanish port spot 2s 3d.

HYDROQUINONE—Lower at 15s per lb.

OPIUM—Persian spot sales of 10% quality are reported now at 30s. Turkey is exceedingly scarce and nominally 40s per lb.

MORPHIA—Nominally quoted by the makers, without sales, at 13s 6d per oz, while 14s 6d is now required by the second hand. Other limited quantities are available thereat.

QUININE—A number of second hand parcels were picked up during last week at from 2s 1d to 2s 6d, large sales were subsequently made at 2s 10d. Makers quote nominally 3s, which today is also the asking price by some dealers. At the close it is rumored that if the present heavy demand continues much higher prices will have to be paid.

CHEMICAL EXPLOSIONS KILL THREE

In a series of explosions Monday afternoon at the plant of the Aromatic Chemical Company, perfume manufacturer at No. 344 Thomas street, Newark, N. J., three men were killed and one was injured. The company had been operating only two weeks.

The dead are Stanley Pennock of Brooklyn, a partner in the concern; Samuel Welte of No. 192 Amherst street, East Orange, and another man, whose identity had not been learned on Tuesday.

Chauncey Lumes, of No. 17 Livingston Place, New York, another partner, is suffering in St. James' Hospital, Newark, from lacerations and burns.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS

After denying a motion by Government counsel to dismiss a protest on the ground that a single General Appraiser had no jurisdiction to proceed to find a value without a sample, Judge Brown of the Board of General Appraisers made a ruling in a case affecting the value for dutiable purposes of benzoic acid made from toluol. The acid was shipped to New York by J. W. Drysale & Sons, London, but the commodity had been purchased in France, and apparently routed through England. The Appraiser refused to take the French market value put on the product by the importers here in making entry and, instead, returned the value on the price for the commodity prevailing in England. The General Appraiser reversed the Appraiser and sustained the claim for entry on the French market price. The merchandise, which it appeared, comprised three classes, was allowed to enter at 10 shillings, 9 shillings 6 pence, and 9 shillings respectively, per pound.

A. Klipstein & Co. protested the Collector's rate of duty on orchil. When the case was called for trial it was claimed by the Government that the protest had not been filed within the time required by law. Dismissal was accordingly asked for and, after consideration by Judge McClelland, was granted. This action had the effect of affirming the Collector.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., were sustained by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that crude dried lavender flowers were properly free of duty as crude drugs. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 60 per cent under the perfumery paragraph.

In sustaining the protests of Merck & Co., New York, the Board of General Appraisers held that quinine glycerophosphate is properly classifiable under paragraph 584 of the free list, tariff act of 1913, reading: "Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark." The suit was brought to determine whether quinine glycerophosphate should be classified under the provision for "glycerophosphoric acid and salts and compounds thereof" contained in paragraph 18, at 25 per cent ad valorem, or under paragraph 584 of the free list. The case was submitted upon the record made in protest 769181 of Merck & Co., wherein judgment was rendered for the importer, supplemented by the testimony of an experienced commercial chemist, who was familiar with the facts concerning the composition of and manufacture of the article here in dispute.

STAMP TAX REPEALED BUT PRICES STAY UP; RETAILERS CONDEMN MANUFACTURERS

CHICAGO, ILL., November 27—The executive committee of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association last week at the annual meeting adopted a resolution condemning the manufacturers who raised their wholesale prices on account of the stamp tax and have not reduced them since the tax was repealed. The resolution:

Whereas, notwithstanding the 64th Congress repealed the late stamp tax on cosmetics, and,

Whereas, many manufacturers are still marketing their products with the stamp tax added, therefore be it

Resolved, that the executive committee of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association in annual meeting assembled, do hereby protest against the unjust and unfair action of the manufacturers and demand a return to the old prices prevailing prior to the enactment of the stamp act.

TENNANT COMPANY WINS $4,200 VERDICT

Alleging breach of contract for non-delivery of approximately five tons of chlorate of soda, a suit was brought by C. Tennant, Sons & Co., against B. Brown & Bro., in Supreme Court. A verdict was rendered by a jury in favor of the Tennant company. The amount involved in the claim was $5,500 and the jury award was $4,200. The soda was sold for export, and when deliveries were not made as per contract the Tennant company was forced to go into the open market and purchase at the best price obtainable. The suit followed. The case has been appealed.

Drug and Chemical Markets

TREND OF PRICES UPWARD IN LONDON

Spices Advance—Potassium Permanganate Also Higher—Chloral Hydrate, Quinine and the Salicylates Are Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)*

LONDON, November 28—Business is fair. The general trend of prices is upward. Spices are especially affected, capsicum, fenugreek and ginger going higher. Potassium permanganate has advanced. Chloral hydrate, the salicylates and quinine are easier.

MARKET QUIETER; FEW PRICE CHANGES

Chloroform Advanced by Manufacturers—Wood Alcohol Also Higher—Important Reduction on Cod Liver Oil and Quicksilver

The market is quieter, with fewer price fluctuations. Chloroform was advanced by manufacturers because of the high cost of raw materials. Importers asked higher prices for Chinese cantharides, nux vomica, calendula flowers, Cartagena ipecac, high dried rhubarb, rosemary leaves, powdered juniper berries. Potassium permanganate continues to gain strength, formaldehyde is higher; salicin was advanced $2 a pound by holders. Canadian balsam of fir is higher because of scarcity. Wood alcohol continued in its firm position, manufacturers adding ten cents, making the third increase within a few weeks, a total of 20 cents a gallon.

There were some price reductions, notably on Norwegian cod liver oil, which has been in strong position for some time. A reduction of $10 a barrel on Norwegian and $2 on Newfoundland resulted from competition among sellers. Quicksilver dropped $2 per flask of 75 pounds, following several weeks of steady values. Second hands lowered quotations on sodium bromide two cents a pound under makers' prices; caffeine alkaloid also suffered a loss. Second hands were also disposed to take less for strontium nitrate, the salicylates, quinine, acetphenetidin, guarana, coumarin and lycopodium.

Owing to the fact that practically all freight room out of Calcutta has been engaged until the end of January it is predicted that firmer values may be expected on Indian products.

Acetphenetidin—A larger output and increased offerings at price concessions, led to a weaker and lower spot market. Holders reduced prices to $36@$37 a pound. In some quarters it is intimated that supplies are being offered at still lower figures.

Acid, Salicylic—The market for second hand supplies eased off under freer offerings. Offerings are being made at lower figures, ranging from $1.10@$1.20 a pound. Recent larger importations from abroad are partially responsible for the weakness.

Alcohol, Wood—No cessation of the active demand which is making marked inroads in the supplies available, resulted in a further rise in prices. Distillers raised quotations to 95c for 95 per cent and $1.00@$1.02 a gallon for 97 per cent.

Acid, Citric—Prices closed stronger under an active demand from domestic and foreign buyers. Stocks show a further shrinkage, and second hands are refusing to shade 66½c a pound. Orders in the market were fairly large, but brokers found it difficult to purchase round lots.

Acid, Phosphoric—A firmer tone dominates the market owing to larger inquiries and moderate spot stocks. Dealers are quoting 30c@32c a pound.

Balsam—A larger demand drove up values on Canadian fir. Owing to meager supplies and a stronger primary market, holders here are asking a marked advance in prices up to $6.25@$6.50 a gallon for supplies in barrels. Short supplies in Canada are attributed to a scarcity of labor due to the European war.

Chloroform—The market closed stronger and higher in recognition of the enhanced cost of raw materials. Domestic makers advanced quotations 5c to 55c a pound for 50-pound lots and over and no orders or contracts are being booked for U. S. P. supplies for forward delivery. For 25-pound lots, manufacturers are quoting 57c and smaller quantities at 60c a pound.

Calendula Flowers—Meager spot stocks and a fair demand, created a stronger sentiment among holders of spot lots. In most quarters dealers advanced 5c to $1@$1.05 a pound.

Cantharides, Chinese—A rise in the cost of importation and moderate stocks here, led to a stronger and higher market. Importers raised quotations on whole flies to $1.10 @$1.20 and on powdered to $1.30@$1.40 a pound.

Cantharides, Russian—Keener competition among sellers, due to a slow demand and fair spot stocks, had a further depressing effect on values. Importers reduced prices on whole flies to $4@$4.20 and on powdered lots to $4.15@$4.25 a pound.

Caffeine, Alkaloid—Larger production and more liberal offerings resulted in a marked cut in prices. Sellers are quoting from $11.50@$12 a pound.

Cod Liver Oil—Recent larger arrivals from Norway and keener competition among sellers here, resulted in a decline of $10 a barrel on spot lots of Norwegian oil. Quotations on Newfoundland oil were also lowered $2 a barrel. Importers are quoting from $117@$120 a barrel for Norwegian and for Newfoundland oil from $75@$80 a barrel, according to brand on the spot. Business in cod liver oil in Norway is decidedly dull and according to reports from Bergen, quotations have been temporarily withdrawn.

Our correspondent at St. Johns, N. F., writes:

"The market was strengthened a little since I last wrote you, but there are no signs of the big uplift in refined cod liver oil that producers were counting on all the autumn. Many manufacturers are still holding their oil for higher prices. Only those who were anxious to clear up their business and get the money to pay bills and buy winter provisions have sold at $1.40 to $1.50 per gallon. The independent fishermen who have good bank accounts are still holding on and are likely to continue to do so till navigation closes about the 20th of January, 1917. There must be over 200,000 gallons of refined oil of this season's product still in the hands of the original holders. As soon as the price reaches $2 all this oil will pass quickly into the hands of the exporters. The latter say that they do not expect that oil will reach that price any time this winter."

Coumarin—The market declined under freer offerings of supplies for delivery over December, which are quoted at about 20c a pound below the quoted inside range of spot values. Handlers lowered spot values 5c to $9.70@$10, a pound.

Formaldehyde—A further increase in the demand from local and foreign buyers, had a strengthening influence on values. Holders of spot lots are asking higher figures, ranging from 10¼c@11c a pound, showing a net gain of 1½c a pound for the past week.

Gamboge—A scarcity of spot stocks and a steady inquiry from buyers created a stronger sentiment among holders. In most quarters handlers raised quotations to $1.40@$1.60 for powdered lots.

Guarana—Prices are weaker and lower, under further active selling competition, which led to a decline of 10c a pound. Offerings of spot are more liberal at quotations ranging from $1.15@$1.20 a pound.

Ipecac Root—Scant supplies of Cartagena root and a steady inquiry from buyers, forced values to higher levels. Leading holders raised quotations to $2@$2.10 a pound.

Juniper Berries—Stronger markets abroad and a marked diminution of arrivals and spot supplies, together

with an active demand, forced up values on spot stocks of powdered. Handlers raised prices to 7c@7½c a pound.

Liquid Storax—Lack of demand and some pressure to market spot supplies at concessions in prices influenced a weak and lower market. Dealers lowered quotations to $2.25@$2.50 a pound.

Lycopodium—Notwithstanding the restriction of shipments from Russia due to the closing of the port of Archangel for the winter, values on spot lots declined under increased selling competition. Offerings are being made at 10c lower to $1.20@$1.25 a pound.

Morphine—Inquiries from both domestic and foreign buyers still remain slow and trading has been exceptionally light. Domestic makers, however, continue to adhere firmly to former prices on a bulk basis of $6.50@$6.90 a pound for the alkaloid. The strength of the market continues to be sustained by the high cost of opium.

Oil of Birch—Values weakened on spot supplies of sweet oil, owing to larger stock and more aggressive selling pressure. Dealers reduced prices to $2.30@$2.50 a pound, showing a loss for the week of 20c a pound.

Oil of Citronella—A further decrease in the demand and price shading by handlers, resulted in a lower spot market. Offerings are 1c lower to 44c@45c a pound.

Oil of Fennel—Larger offerings and a lack of buying, led to a noted decline of 20c a pound on sweet oil spot lots. Offerings are being made at $3.70@$4 a pound.

Oil of Lemon—Higher prices in Sicily caused a firmer sentiment among importers here, who advanced prices on spot supplies 5c a pound. Offerings from most quarters ranged from $1.05@$1.25 a pound.

Oil of Wintergreen—The spot market for synthetic oil supplies in second hands has weakened under more selling pressure. Offerings are lower at prices ranging from $1.15 @$1.20 a pound.

Oil of Wormseed—A noted decrease in the spot supply resulted in an upward trend of the market, showing a gain in quotations of 20c a pound. Dealers are quoting from $2.60@$2.75 a pound.

Opium—The demand continues to drag from both domestic and foreign buyers. Stocks are light here and importers have as yet not marked up quotations pending an improvement of the buying movement. Holders are quoting $12 for supplies of Turkish druggists in cases and $13 a pound for powdered and granular grades.

Pink Root—The decided scarcity of spot supplies of genuine root resulted in a further enhancement of values. Dealers raised quotations to 33c@35c a pound, and buyers are finding considerable difficulty to place orders.

Potassium Permanganate—Owing to an active inquiry particularly for supplies for prompt delivery, prices scored a further advance of 5c a pound. Business, however, is being restricted to small lines, because of small supplies. Offerings are being made at $2.50@$2.75 a pound. Under normal market conditions potassium permanganate was quoted at 8½c@9½c a pound.

Quicksilver—Following a stationary market throughout the past several weeks, selling agents announced a reduction in prices of $2 a flask of 75 pounds, bringing the spot quotation down to $78 a flask.

Quinine—A further decrease in the demand, influenced a weaker sentiment among second hands, who are offering spot lots at 2c an ounce lower. American manufacturers are offering goods sparingly on the unchanged bulk basis of 60c an ounce for 100-ounce tins.

Rhubarb Root—A scant supply of high dried root resulted in limited offerings at higher prices. Dealers are asking 1c advance to 19c@22c a pound for spot lots.

Rosemary Leaves—Values scored a gain of 3c a pound in sympathy with offerings here for arrival from abroad at higher prices. This coupled with small stocks on the spot forced up values materially and holders are asking 12c a pound, while some dealers are naming still higher figures.

Salicin—Owing to spot stocks being decidedly light and a steady demand, the market has stiffened considerably. Leading makers are unable to book further orders and holders of stocks here have advanced quotations to $14@$15 a pound. During the period of normal conditions the market was quoted at $3.70 a pound.

Sodium Bromide—Offerings by second hands are lower, which was attributed to a slight accumulation of stocks and a slow demand. Spot lots are being offered at about 2c below maker's prices, namely, 78c@79c a pound.

Sodium Salicylate—Owing to freer offerings second hand prices eased off slightly. Offerings covered fair lines on the spot at $1.15 a pound, 10c below maker's quotations.

Strontium Nitrate—Freer offerings which led to price shading influenced a downward trend of the market. Offerings were lowered to 28c@30c a pound, but this failed to induce a larger buying movement.

Sugar of Milk—The market is stronger and higher, based principally on scant stocks and a good inquiry. Some holders are quoting 28c, while others refuse to book orders under 28½c@29c a pound.

Wax—Firmer reports from abroad, and a further marked shrinkage of spot stocks, resulted in higher spot values, showing a gain of 1½c a pound. Importers are quoting 16c@16½c a pound.

CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked
American Cyanamid	...	32
do preferred	...	60
By-Products Coke	175	185
Casein Co. of America	38	42
Davison Chemical	50	52
Dow Chemical	255	275
do preferred	99	101
Electro Bleaching	200	350
Federal Chemical	75	82
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	520	600
do 25% paid	425	...
Grasselli Chemical	275	300
Harrison Bros.	145	160
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	50	...
do preferred	85	95
Kentucky Solvay	275	...
Matheson Alkali	100	105
do preferred	109	110
Merrimac Chemical	130	140
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	30	35
do preferred	22	25
Mulford Co., H., K.	63	67
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	98	100
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	316	323
Smith Agricultural Chemical	135	...
Solvay Process	325	340
Standard Chemical	110	130
Union Sulphur	11500	...
United Dyewood (new)	40	...
do preferred (new)	94	98

EXTRA GRASSELLI CHEMICAL DIVIDEND

The Grasselli Chemical Company has declared an extra cash dividend of 5 per cent and a stock dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock payable to holders of record December 15. The regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks were also declared.

UNITED DRUG WON'T SELL ALL RETAILERS

BOSTON, MASS., November 28—An official of the United Drug Company denies positively the rumor that this company intends selling "Rexall" products to the retail drug trade indiscriminately. He said: "There is absolutely nothing to it. That is farthest from the thoughts of the people who have control of the policies of the United Drug Company."

LARGER GLOBE SOAP DIVIDEND

CINCINNATI, O., November 27—The Globe Soap Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common, first, second and special preferred stocks, all payable December 15 to holders of record November 29. This is an increase of ½ of 1 per cent in the common dividend rate.

Heavy Chemical Markets

STRENGTHENING PROCESS IS CONTINUING

A Steady Stream of Supplies Going Into Consumption Has Its Effect on Chemicals—Prices Are Firm and Some Advance—Few Declines

Occurrences in the chemical market during the week were not characterized by any particular outstanding features, the procedure rather was one of a steady withdrawal of supplies for consumption, presumably, and the effect was a continuation of the strengthening process in chemical values. Conditions are persistently shaping themselves to the sellers' views and consumers depending upon the spot market for their requirements will most likely be confronted with rising prices for some days to come. Last year's prices may be duplicated in some items, but the opinion is generally held that most chemical values will be satisfied before the former record levels are reached.

The heavy alkalies appear to be in unusually strong position with caustic soda showing the way. Some of the producers are offering limited quantities for 1917 delivery at 3½c a pound, basis of 60 per cent, while others claim they cannot commit themselves for additional deliveries at any price. This situation is reflected in the spot offerings which have advanced ¼c@½c a pound over last week's quotations. Bleach is relatively in the same position and so is soda ash, in manufacturers' hands, though quotations from second hands are a little slower in following the upward trend. Acetic acid grades were again advanced and muriatic, nitric and sulphuric are all stronger. Aluminum sulphate, all grades, was ½c higher. With metallic copper running wild the salts are in very unsettled conditions with tendencies upward. Difficulties in procuring sal ammoniac supplies caused an increase in quotation and ammonium sulphate is also strong. The lead salts seem firm at the recent declines. With the potassium salts the carbonate seemed the weak member, while the chlorate was mounting and the bichromate was firm. There was a cessation in the buying of the yellow prussiate but prices held at 95c. Saltpetre is also high and the caustic is scarce on spot. Sodium cyanide and mixture are nearing the prohibitive price.

The declines were slight and only two deserve mention, barium chloride and sodium prussiate, the former suffering a loss of almost $5 a ton and the latter 1½c@2½c a pound. Some of the items in detail follow:

Acid Acetic—Very little spot acetic acid is obtainable in the market and most of the big makers are committed for the next month or two. The reasons for the sudden stringency in acetic acid supplies will be found on another page of this issue. Prices were again advanced this week and as now quoted are 5c@5½c for 28 per cent, 10c@10½c for the 56 per cent, 11c@11½c for the 70 per cent, 13c@13½c for the 80 per cent and 34c a pound for the glacial.

Acid Muriatic—Sales of muriatic acid for both spot and contract in large volume were reported and while prices were stationary dealers say that the market is due for an advance soon. The present quotations range from 1⅜c a pound for the 18 degree and 1½c for the 20 degree to 2⅛c for the 22 per cent.

Acid Nitric—A fair business was reported in nitric acid and prices were holding firm. Spot prices were based on 6½c a pound for the 42 per cent. On contract the prices were shaded.

Sulphuric Acid—The appearance of the sulphuric acid market is strong and some producers have advanced their contract prices on the brimstone, 66 degree, to $26@$28 a ton, though spot was still obtainable at $25. The 60 degree was quoted at $17@$18 a ton. The pyrite acid was held at $22 a ton for the 66 degree and up to $15 for the 60 degree.

Alum—Demands for aluminum sulphate were steady and prices were advanced ½c a pound by large handlers, bringing the range on the low grades to 2½c@3½c and the high grades to 4c@4½c a pound. Ammonium alum did not change from the 4c quotation on the lump and chrome alum held the advance made to 25c@26c a pound. Demand for potassium alum is quiet and quotations were again 6½c a pound for the lump to 7c for the powdered.

Bleaching Powder—Spot supplies of bleach are readily absorbed and price advances are persistent. In domestic containers 4⅝c a pound was asked by dealers, and for export 6⅜c a pound. Manufacturers are in a sold-up condition with practically no spot to offer and only occasional offers on contract at prices up to 5½c a pound.

Calcium Chloride—Consumers in possession of a little surplus calcium chloride offer for resale through brokers at prices ranging around $25 a ton for the solid and $35 a ton for the granulated. Manufacturers are reported busy on contract and cannot supply firm quotations on spot. Deliveries are being made on contract orders at $14.85 per ton for the solid, f.o.b. New York and $18.85 per ton for the granulated.

Copper Sulphate—The market is unsettled on account of the fluctuations in the metal and a condition of scarcity in the salt is making for higher values. Large crystals 98-99 per cent were quoted at from 13c@14c a pound according to seller and quantity. For the 92-95 per cent very little spot was said to be obtainable and 11c a pound was asked. The 90-92 per cent was quoted 10½c, January shipment.

Potassium Bichromate—No change of note was recorded in bichromate values though very little was said to have been offered under 40c a pound. Stocks are limited but no buying of any consequence has developed.

Potash, Caustic—Business in caustic potash on the spot was reported quiet, but stocks are small and prices held at the recent advance. Dealers are asking 87c a pound for the 88-92 per cent and 72c@75c for the 70-75 per cent.

Potassium Prussiate—There was a cessation in the buying movement of the yellow prussiate but values seemed firm at 95c a pound as the low quotation. The red was advanced to $2.60@$2.75 a pound for spot in limited quantities, with some dealers holding for higher prices.

Soda Ash—Prices for soda ash were just a little stronger with little spot to be had under $3.10 per hundred for the light 58 per cent. For December delivery quotations were had at 3c per running pound. Manufacturers are not quoting on spot to any extent and rarely book orders for future delivery.

Soda, Caustic—Values in second hands were advanced to 4⅝c a pound for the 76 per cent caustic, with the movement still upward, and at the close some dealers were holding for 5c a pound. Some of the manufacturers are naming 3½c a pound basis of 60 per cent for limited **quantities, deliveries over next year,** while others say they cannot accept another pound of business.

Potassium Bichromate—Offers were again had at 21c @22c a pound for sodium bichromate in the open market. This article has been weak for some time and there was no indication of an immediate strengthening.

Sodium Cyanide—The spot market has been almost denuded of supplies with an offer now and then of a case or two at 90c@92c a pound. On shipments picked up at interior points of a few cases at a time 87c a pound was quoted.

Sodium Prussiate—Dealers were quoting sodium prussiate at 38c a pound prompt delivery in quantity. The reduction has had its effect on all grades and a pure product manufactured by the atmospheric nitrogen process was offered at 42½c a pound on spot.

Sodium Nitrate—September was notable for large exportation of nitrate soda from Chile, the 7,697,000 quintals 3,359,000 quintals over August. (The Spanish quintal is equivalent to 101.4 avoirdupois pounds.) This great jump in exports was due to the unusual amount of tonnage available in the nitrate ports. The large shipments have served to reduce the stock of nitrate at coast ports, and recently some of the railroads have been taxed to their capacity to bring sufficient nitrate from the oficinas in the interior to supply ships waiting for cargo.

Prices of nitrate advanced during the month, but there were greater advances for early deliveries than for deliveries during 1917, and the market was much more firm for prompt supplies. Ordinary nitrate was quoted at $1.95 to $2.07 per quintal, depending on delivery offered. For refined nitrate, 96 per cent less 1 per cent, prices were $2.11 for early delivery, and $2.03 for 1917 delivery. The premiums for early delivery seem to be increasing during October, because of a lack of supplies ready for shipment at the coast.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

PROGRESS BEING MADE IN DYESTUFFS

Additions to List of Articles Made in America are Being Made Constantly—Demand for Natural Dyestuffs Fairly Good

No other manifestation of the progress in the domestic manufacture of dyestuffs is needed than the constantly growing additions to the list of products being manufactured. (See list with prices on page 21.) When the establishment of a dye industry was first given serious consideration many promises were made that have never been fulfilled, at least not by the makers. Too much attention was given to laboratory talks, and the guarded statements of actual workers were often misquoted or misinterpreted by enthusiastic publicists, thereby spreading the impression that an intention was already a commercial accomplishment. The obstacles at first encountered were almost Herculean and advancement was slow, but they are being gradually overcome, and with the experience gained, progress is becoming more rapid and the field of operations is widening. By the first of the year a number of new intermediates are to be marketed and increased production will help to relieve, somewhat, the stringency in the supplies of those products that are in great demand. Prices are steady and while reductions may be looked for from time to time the situation is still partly governed by the high cost of crude materials.

Among natural dyestuffs the domestic demand the past week was fairly good though limited as to items, and a few exported orders of consequence were also executed. There was a little uneasiness among some of the holders of articles for which there has been little demand as yet and a tendency was present to accept a loss rather than miss an opportunity to realize. As a rule dealers did not meet the cuts and fluctuations in values were few. Cudbear was reduced about 5c a pound and logwood products were a little easier. Nutgalls, blue Aleppo were higher owing to scarcity and gambier quotations were increased. Divi-divi, myrobalans and sumac maintained their recent advances and the albumens continue strong.

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Albumen—The strength in the albumen market continues. For egg albumen 75c a pound was a low quotation with dealers generally asking 78c and some holding for 80c a pound. The range on the blood albumen was wide, being 30c for low grade domestic to 40c@42c a pound for the imported.

Cudbear—Demand for cudbear is slack and dealers in an effort to stimulate business have reduced prices. The prices quoted were 25c@30c a pound.

Archil—Inquiries for archil were numerous but no sales of any consequence were reported. The double extract was quoted at 20c@25c a pound and the concentrated at 30c@35c a pound.

Cutch—There was no change in cutch quotations, though there were some sellers reported offering concessions in order to realize. While some business is being done the volume does not come up to expectations and a few holders are becoming uneasy. Mangrove was held at 7c a pound and box cutch 11c@12c a pound.

Gambier—Values strengthened during the week on a growing scarcity of spot goods and difficulty in obtaining prompt shipments. For spot there was little if any available under 11c while 10c a pound was asked on shipment.

Indigo—Consumers are reported as having stock in reserve and inquiries for natural indigos were quiet. No changes in prices were quoted and the usual range is from $3.25@$3.75 for Bengal; $3@$3.25 for Oudes; $2.50@$3.25 for Guatemala; $2.75@$3.25 for Kurpahs and $1.05@$1.25 for Madras.

Logwood—Supplies of logwood are quite plentiful and the market for any but the best grades is in an unreceptive condition. It is said that offers were as low as $15 and $18 a ton for wood that has been held in this country for some time, while best grades of Jamaica are commanding up to $40 a ton. The extracts were favored with a slight reduction by most dealers. The solid was offered at 31c@33c, and the liquid 51 degree at 17c@18c a pound. Hematine paste of standard quality was at 20c@22c a pound and the crystals, according to quality, ranged from 34c@38c a pound.

Madder, Dutch—Stocks of Dutch madder have been greatly reduced and prices have been advanced as a consequence. There is no great demand for this article but the difficulty in securing shipments is holding stocks low. The prices quoted were 25c@30c a pound.

Persian Berries—Practically all of the extract of Persian berries is being supplied on contract and very little is offered in the open market. There is said to be some extract from a similar product of domestic and South American origin now in the market that is sold as such.

Sumac—The market appears firm and the high quotations of last week were continued. Spot Sicily stocks, of which there is said to be very little, are held at $80 a ton and for shipment $75 a ton is asked. The domestic is quoted at $48 a ton and the extract therefrom 6c@7c a pound. For colorless extract 12c was quoted.

Turmeric—Inquiries for turmeric from the textile interests are said to be small. The prices quoted by one prominent firm for unground are as follows: Aleppy, 9½c@9¾c; Madras, 8¼c@8⅜c, and for China 6⅝c@6¾c a pound.

COAL-TAR DYESTUFFS

Acid Benzoic—Spot quotations on benzoic acid are around $10 a pound but better terms may be made with some producers who are offering spot at the contract price to accompany a contract order. The quotations range around $5@$6 a pound, according to amounts and length of time of contracts.

Acid, Sulphanilic—A maker of sulphanilic acid, having increased the output of his factory, is in a position to offer spot deliveries at 45c a pound. On contract 40c a pound was quoted.

Aniline for Red—Inquiries for aniline for red are being taken care of with nearby deliveries at $1 a pound.

Dimethylaniline—Immediate deliveries of dimethylaniline are available at 65c a pound, while contracts were quoted at 60c a pound subject to shading on deliveries for next year.

Diphenylamine—Sales were reported at 95c spot for diphenylamine but quotations were mostly $1.05@$1.10 a pound. Contract prices were around 90c a pound.

Naphthylamine—Offerings of naphthylamine were firm at $1.25 a pound on spot. On contract these prices were shaded according to quantity.

Nitrotoluol—Contract quotations on nitrotoluol were 60c a pound; on the ortho, $1.50 a pound, and on the para, $1.70 a pound. A limited amount on spot of all three products was available.

Para-amidophenol—Offers of spot para-amidophenol were said to have been made at $7.50 a pound. On contract $6 a pound was asked.

Paranitraniline—Spot supplies of paranitraniline are on the market in limited quantities and prices range from $1.55 to $1.80 a pound. On contract $1.30 a pound may be done in some quarters. There are manufacturers who quote only in combination with betanaphthol.

Paranitroacetanilid—Some of the producers of paranitroacetanilid have caught up on contract orders and are offering fairly prompt deliveries at $1 a pound.

Toluidine—There was a little spot toluidine offered at $1.20, but the ortho and para were both scarce and contract only was quoted, the former at $2 and the latter at $2.25 a pound.

DISTILLING COMPANY WILL DISSOLVE

The Distilling Company of America, with $77,073,900 of preferred and common stock outstanding, has filed articles of dissolution and will surrender its New Jersey charter. The company is a holding device for stocks of a considerable number of distilleries, and substantially all its stock is owned by the Distillers' Securities Corporation. The abolition of the intermediate company will relieve the securities corporation of a heavy tax burden.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.52½	.55
Acetone	lb.	.22½	.23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	36.00	37.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.		1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	.55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.68	2.70
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.70	2.72
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.72	2.74
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.95	.97
97 p.c.	gal.	1.00	1.02
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	.65
188 proof	gal.	.65	.67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	.70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	.29
Sweet	lb.	.25	.30
Meal	lb.	.28	.30
Aloin			
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	.85
Metallic	lb.	.95	1.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.62	1.65
	lb.	.27	.32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	.88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	1.01
Carb, Dom.	lb.	.09½	.10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	.32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	.52
Hypophosphite	lb.		1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	4.20
Molybdate	lb.		5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	.19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	.30
Gran.	lb.	.28	.30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	.95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	.60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.65	4.75
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	.18
Needle powder	lb.	.15	.16
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	.48½
Crimson	lb.	.72	.75
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	18.00	19.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	.09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	.15
Argols	lb.	.16	.18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	.69
White	lb.	.07	.07¼
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	.23
Barium Carb, prec.	lb.	.15	.25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.		.20
Chlorate	lb.		
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.		.22
Wood bbls.	gal.		.25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	.65
90 per cent	gal.	.65	.70
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.00	1.10
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.		3.50
Salicylate	lb.		3.90
65 p.c.	lb.		3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	3.45
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.90	3.00
Subiodide	lb.		5.25
Tannate	lb.		3.50
Valerate	lb.		5.50
Borax, in bbls. crystals	lb.	.08	.08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	.06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	.09
Bromine, bulk, technical			1.40
U. S. P.			1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	.05
Imported	lb.	.24½	.25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		4.25
Iodide	lb.		5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	12.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.25	7.75
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	.78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	.35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.		.80½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.		.81½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.		.83½
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.		.83½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.		.81
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.		.82½
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.10	1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	1.40
Russian	lb.	4.00	4.15
Powdered	lb.	4.15	4.20
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.06	.07
Disulphide, technical	lb.	.07	.08
Castoreum	lb.		
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	.61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	.05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	1.45
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04	.05
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03½	.05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	.25
Chloroform	lb.	.55	.60
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.		.59
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.		.35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.		.23
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.		.15
Cinnabar	lb.		
Civet	oz.	2.00	2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.41	.45
Oleate	oz.	.81	.94
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.		1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	.40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.43	.45
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	9.40	9.60
Ounces	oz.	9.40	9.50
Eighths	oz.	9.60	9.75
Phosphate, bulk	oz.	7.35	7.55
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	7.75	7.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	.32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	.42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	.21
Powdered	lb.	.24	.28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	.64
Spanish Apples	lb.		
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	.60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.70	10.25
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.		.40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.		.40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.05	2.25
Creosote carbonate	lb.		
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.35	1.40
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	.27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	.69
Small	lb.	.53	.54
French	lb.	.26	.27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	.13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	.09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	3.70
Dover's Bowder	lb.	2.55	2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	.23
Reeds	lb.	.75	.80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s		1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph),			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.68	.71
Spanish	lb.	.70	.74
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	.20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	.27
Washed	lb.	.18	.26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10½	.11
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.25	1.35
Gold	lb.		
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.52	.52½
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.53	.53¼
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.50	.52
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.40	.41
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.36	.37
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65	1.70
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.		
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	15.90
Carbonate	lb.		
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.15	1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	.20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.95	3.00
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	.70
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	.50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.15	.16
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	2.25
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	17.75
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.		5.00
Crystals	lb.		5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	.22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	.22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	.80
Russian	lb.	4.75	5.00
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	.03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.10	.12
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	.40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.52	.55
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	.50
Chloride	lb.	.55	.60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.21	.21½
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.30	.50
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	4.50
London Purple	lb.		
Lupulin	lb.	1.35	1.36
Lycopodium	lb.	1.20	1.25
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.21	.23
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	.80
Salicylate	lb.		
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.62	1.65
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	1.75	2.00
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.		4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	.75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.		
Small flake	lb.	.90	.95
Sorts	lb.	.40	.41
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	3.20
Recryst	lb.	5.00	5.15
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.		78.00
Bisulphate	lb.		1.07
Iodide, green	lb.		4.10
Red	lb.		4.10
Yellow	lb.		4.20
Blue Mass	lb.		.60
Powdered	lb.		.62
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.		.63
50 p.c.	lb		.86
Calomel, American	lb.		1.43
Corrosive Sublimate cryst	lb		1.34
Powder	lb.		1.29
Red Precipitate	lb.		1.57
Powder	lb.		1.67
White Precipitate	lb.		1.67
Powder	lb.		1.72
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	.14

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20	— .22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	6.50	— 6.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	6.55	— 6.60
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes, oz.		6.75	— 6.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	6.80	— 6.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride ⅛oz	oz.	7.45	— 7.70
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—14.50
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.00
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .10
Balls	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—12.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—12.05
Granular	lb.	—	—13.00
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Cream	lb.	.06	— .06½
Lily white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Snow white	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Cyanide U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	— .33
Permanganate	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13½
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .56
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .57
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .60
Second hands	oz.	.58	— .59
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	—	— .60
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .55
Resorcin crystals	lb.	35.00	—36.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .35
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—21.25
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Second hands	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Sandalwood	lb.	.11	— .17
Ground	lb.	.13	— .20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.45¼	— .46¾
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb	.11	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.60	— .62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystale.	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¾
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Strontium Acetate	lb.		— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .30
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.		— 1.08
Powder	oz		— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.		— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Iodide	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½	— .30
Bichloride	lb.	.14¼	— .14¾
Oxide	lb.	.48	— .49
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	— 3.00
Commercial	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.11½	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.55	— .60
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½	— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 28 deg.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.16	— .17
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Boric, cryst. sacks	lb.	.11¾	— .12¼
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11¾	— .14½
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.24
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs.	lb.	.55	— .60
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.59	— .60
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67¼
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .46
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06¾
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .38
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.56	— .57
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	5.50	— 6.40
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— —
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Bergamot	lb.	5.35	— 5.40
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.50	— 3.80
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.60	— .68
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .95
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— 18
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Caraway	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.32
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	— .90
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½	— .15¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.44	— .44½
Java	lb.	.80	— .84
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.17	— 1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.60	—10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Erigeron	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.60	— .65
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.70	— 4.00
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.35
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Ginger	lb.	7.70	— 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Hemlock	lb.	.55	— .57
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	13.00	—14.75
Twice rect.	lb.	—	— —
Wood	lb.	—	— —
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.15
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	— .65
Lemon	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.79	— .84
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	22.00	—22.75
Artificial	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial		—	— —
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.05

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Petit Grain, So. American	lb	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	11.50	—14.20
Synthetic	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.00	—10.10
West Indian	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .28
Savin	lb.	—	— —
Spearmint	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic	lb	1.20	— 1.35
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Wormwood	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—37.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	—30.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50	— .51½
South American	lb.	.62	— .63
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .81
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.37	— .38

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.39	— .50
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.20	— .25
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08½	— .10
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.25	— .40
Broken	lb.	.27½	— .32
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	— —
Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.07½	— .08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .08
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .12
Northern	lb.	.11	— .12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12½	— .14½
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	.05	— .05½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04½	— .05
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.55	— .60
Surinam	lb.	.60	— .65
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	— 7.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.60	— 3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	— —
Green label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.05	— .05½
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08½
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .04½

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Borage	lb.	.92	— .00
Calendula	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	
Hungarian	lb.	.55	— .59
Belgian	lb.	—	— —
Roman	lb.	.50	— .52
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.23	— .27
Dogwood	lb.	.12	— .15
Elder	lb.	.19	— .20
Insect, open	lb.	—	
Closed	lb.	—	
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.22	— .29
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.	—	
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .39
Malva, blue	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .54
Saffron, American	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Valencia	lb.	11.40	—11.45
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves anl tops	lb.	.06	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.85	— 2.50
Catnip	lb.	.06	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.59	— .64
Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .31
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	— .23½
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henna	lb.	10½	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.49	— .55
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.23	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	.50	— .51
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.10½	— .11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	— —
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.36	— 1.50
Rosemary	lb.	.12	— .13
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb	Nominal.	
Grinding	lb.	Nominal.	
Greek	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Spanish	lb.	.07	— .07½
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Tinnevelly	lb.	.17	— .27
Pods	lb.	.30	— .35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.18½	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.10½	— .12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	— .06½
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	— .20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

conite English	lb.	.70	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.75	— .79
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .43
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	— .16
German	lb.	.35	— .39
Arnica	lb.	.51	— .59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.49	— .50
St. Vincent	lb.	.06	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .11
Beth	lb.	.19	— .25
Bitter	lb	.22	— .24
Blood	lb.	.11	— .12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.21	— .22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
Unbleached	lb.	.25	— .27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	— .05
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.32	— .36
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.60	— .66
Elecampane	lb.	.10	— .10½
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .07
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.10	— 5.20
Powdered	lb.	5.45	— 5.50
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Helleborne, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Black	lb.	.15	— .17

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Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.35	— .35½
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19	— .21
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12½	— .14
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.29	— .35
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.33	— .35
Pleurisy	lb.	.14	— .14½
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .26
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.19	— .21
Cuts	lb.	.41	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.13	— .14
Senega, Northern	lb.	.65	— .68
Southern	lb.	.65	— .68
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.28	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.31	— .32
Spikenard	lb.	.11	— .12½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.09½	— .10
Squill	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stillingia	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, ,Belgian	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.28½	— .30½
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.10	— .13
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.13½	— .14
Spanish	lb.	.22	— .23
Star	lb.	.22	— .23
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Caraway	lb.	.50	— .50¼
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .48
Decorticated	lb.	.65	— .75
Celery	lb.	.19	— .20
Colchicum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Bleached domestic	lb.	.15	— .16
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.19	— .19½
Levant	lb.	—	— —
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.19½	— .20
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.12	— .13
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	— .06½
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .27½
Millet, natural	lb.	.03¾	— .03½
Hulled	lb.	.07	— .08
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Bombay	lb.	.08½	— .09
California, brown	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Chinese	lb.	.06	— .06¾
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.12¾	— .13
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13½
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .36
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.35	— .35¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.74	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .11
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Small	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¾
China	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.85	— .90

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.37	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.32	— .34
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.16	— .16½
White	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.90	— .97
Gamboge	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.29	— .31
Mastic	lb.	.39	— .40
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.21	— .22
Siftings	lb.	.19½	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Sorts	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Tears	lb.	.11	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.27½	— .29½
Senegal, picked	lb.	.22	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.60	— 9.05
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.19½	— .21
Bees, white	lb.	.40	— .49
Yellow crude	lb.	.32	— .34
Refined	lb.	.38	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.43	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.34	— .37
No. 3	lb.	.28	— .29
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .20
Japan	lb.	.16	— .16½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .05½
56 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .10½
70 p.c.	lb.	.11½	— .12
80 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Glacial	lb.	—	— .34
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04⅜
Powdered	lb.	.04⅝	— .05½
Alum chrome	lb.	.25	— .26
Potash, lump	lb.	—	— .06½
Ground	lb.	—	— .06¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph. low	lb.	.02½	— .03½
High Grade	lb.	.04	— .04½
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	.06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— 4.25
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04¾	— .07½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	75.00	—80.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .37
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .47
Sulphate	lb.	.11	— .14¼
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11½
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¾
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.12¾	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅜	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01⅝
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02¾
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .42
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.85	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.67	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.67	— .70
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton		—	—450.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.22	— .24
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.75	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	— 5.00
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.87	— .90
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.38	— .42½
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.		—
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg.	lb.	.03¼	— .01
66 deg. carboys	per 100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.		.01¾	— .02
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine oulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.60	— 1.00
p-Amidophenol	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.24	— .28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35	— .40
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.05
Anthracene (80-85p.c. imp'ty)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.60	— .65
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o-Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .65
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— 1.00
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .90
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .90
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Naphthalene	lb.	.07	— .10
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.30	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— 1.00
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .75
o-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.70
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.05	— 1.75
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	20.00	—28.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
o—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
p—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
m—Toluylenediamine		—	— —
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.		—	— —
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Basic Green		—	—11.00
Bismarck Brown	lb.	—	— 2.00
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Congo Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Direct Black	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Brown	lb.	—	— 2.75
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Violet	lb.	—	— 2.75
Indigo, 20% paste (German)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Malachite Green	lb.	15.00	—20.00
Eosine	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green		—	— —
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50	—14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Nigrosine, Water Sol	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Nigrosine, fat soluble	lb.	—	— 1.75
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	—	— 4.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	4.00	— 4.60
Sulphur Brown, chestnut	lb.	—	— .50

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.62	— .65
Gambier, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Madras	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.63	— .65
Chinese	lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Turmeric, Madras	lb	.10½	— .11½
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Aleppey	lb.	.09	— .10
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks,	ton	18.00	—20.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .05
Quercitron, see tanning			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.20	— .25
Concentrated	lb.	.30	— .35
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.09	— .11
Liquid	lb.	.07	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.18	— .19
Gall	lb.	—	— —
Hematine	lb.	.20	— .22
Crystals	lb.	.34	— .38
Logwood, solid	lb.	.33	— .35
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.15	— .17
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	— .30
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron	lb.	.09	— .10
Sumac, see tanning			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.75	— .80
Blood, imported	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Prussian blue	lb.	—	— —
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.22	— .28

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi-Divi	ton	52.00	—55.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	—29.00
Myrobalans	ton	58.00	—62.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27% tan	ton	75.00	—80.00
Virginia, 20% tan	ton	—	—48.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Valonia Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	57.00	—58.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25% tan	lb.	.07	— .08
Common	lb.	.11	— .11½
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.21	— .22
No. 2	lb.	.18	— .19
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated	lb.	.06	— .07
35-37% tan, untreated	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
35-37% tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
Solid, 65% tan, ordinary	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Clarified	lb.	.08	— .09
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .12
Valonia, solid, 65% tan,	lb.	nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.77	— .79
Domestic, prime	gal.	.75	— .76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	75.00	—80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	117.00	—120.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
English	lb.	.07	— .07¼
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.29	— 1.30
Off Prime	gal.	1.09	— 1.10
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.94	— .95
No. 1	gal.	.89	— .90
No. 2	gal.	.84	— .85
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	—	— .65
Brown, strained	gal.	.69	— .70
Light, strained	gal.	.71	— .72
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.73	— .74
White, bl'ch'd, winter gal		.75	— .76
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19	— 1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14	— 1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09	— 1.14
Prime	gal.	.99	— 1.04
Dark	gal.	.89	— .90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.15	— .18½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
Saponified	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.89	— .96
45 deg.,, cold test	gal	.87	— .88
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.85	— .86
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Double pressed	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.03	— 1.04
Prime	gal.	1.02	— 1.03
Whale, Bleached	gal.	.76	— .77
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.78	— .79

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Cases	lb.	.15½	— .16
No. 3	lb.	.14½	— .15
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.15	— .16
Cochin, imported	lb.	.17	— .18
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Copra	lb.	.13	— .14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	13.51	—13.55
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.86	— .87
Summer, yellow	gal.	.12¾	— .13
Summer, white	gal.	—	— —
Winter yellow	gal.	—	— —
Croton	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .95
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .96
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .97
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	—	— .98
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Foots	gal.	.10	— .10¼
U. S. P.	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Palm Lagos	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Commercial	lb.	.11¾	— .13
Prime, red	lb.	.12¾	— .12½
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13½	— .14
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.13½	— .14
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.00	— 1.03

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.65	— .75
Yellow	gal.	.50	— .60
oppy	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Refined	gal.	.96	— .97
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .39
Second	gal.	—	— .41
Third	gal.	—	— .58
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.11¼	— .11½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.50	— .55
Commercial	gal.	.40	— .45

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal	.52	— .52½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.47½	— .48
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal	.44½	— .45½
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	8.00	— 8.25
Rosin, com, to g'd.	280-bbl.	6.75	— 6.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	— .45
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .42½
V. S. O.	lb.	.44½	— .45
Fine orange	lb.	.40	— .41
Second orange	lb.	.39½	— .40
T. N.	lb.	.38	— .39
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.36	— .37
Button	lb.	.40	— .42
Regular, bleached	lb.	.39	— .40
Bone, Dry	lb.	.46	— .47

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.18	— .19
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.40	— .42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.12½	— .13
Bombay	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14	— .14½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.16	— .17
Mombassa	lb.	.30	— .30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	— .26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	—	— .26
Penang	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20	— .21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16	— .17
African	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Cochin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Japan	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57	— .57½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53	— .53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.23	— .24
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17	— .20
Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.19½	— .19¾
White	lb.	.23½	— .24
Pimento	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—42.00
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—38.00
Montgomery		—	—38.00
New Orleans	ton	38.00	—41.00
Corn Cake	short ton	39.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	43.00	—44.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	44.00	—45.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island— Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.65	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.38	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18	— .22½
Medium	lb.	.24	— .26
Fancy	lb.	.38	— .42
Honey— Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	— .15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11	— .13
Buckwheat ext.		.06½	— .07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 3.21

COCOA

Accra	lb.	.11½	— .12
Bahia	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Cuban	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Caracas	lb.	.15½	— .16
Hayti	lb.	.11	— .12
Maracaibo	lb.	.17½	— .18
Trinidad	lb.	.15	— .15¼

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar- Amer. Nat.	Fed- bu'le	War- eral	ner
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.85 7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.90 7.65
Confectioners' A	7.40	7.40	7.40	— 7.40
Fine gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75 7.50

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Carbo Nitrates Company, Dover, Del.; capital, $5,000,000; to mine for coal, lignite, feldspar, coke, gold, etc.; J. H. Reed, Sherman, Vt.; George P. Christy, Pittsburgh; Frank S. Christy, H. A. Porter, Grafton, Penn.; J. M. Bergman, Avalon, Penn.

Safe T. Kros Pharmacy, Gary, Ind., capital, $8,000; David Honoroff, Atlanto Freedman, Paul Freedman.

Orange White Company of the Carolinas, Greenville, S. C.; capital, $10,000; to engage in the manufacture of soft drinks; W. A. Yates, C. W. Ellis, C. H. Yates.

Thompson Mineral Water Company, Nashville, Tenn.; capital, $100,000; H. A. Thompson, J. H. Wiles, Jr., E. H. Murrey, A. E. Goodwin, William Gupton.

Poe Cotton Seed Products Company, Memphis, Tenn.; capital, $100,000; H. F. Poe, Jr., Robert Wilson and others.

Sieberz and Ruhl, Louisville, Ky.; capital, $7,000; druggists, John J. Seiberz, A. C. Seiberz, Julius C. Ruhl.

American Aniline Products, Inc., New York; capital, $500,000; dyestuffs, aniline products, chemicals, livestock, agricultural products, hemp, jute; R. P. Gould, G. L. and B. R. Armour, 465 West End avenue.

Cohen Drug Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; drugs, medicines, chemicals, paints; Q. Pillow, S. Cohen, A. C. Heegard, 897 Tonawanda street.

Cardinal Cordials Corporation, New York; capital, no par value, begin business with $500; spirits, extracts, essences, flavors, cordials, syrups, liquors; M. E. DeAguero, Jr., W. R. Van Raven, J. F. Hanley, 147 West 57th street.

H. E. Friedrich Chemical Manufacturing Company, Westfield, N. J.; capital, $0,000; to manufacture and deal in chemicals and drugs; Spencer D. Embree, Harry S. Embree, Westfields, Richard C. Rice, New Brunswick.

Atlas Color Works, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $25,000; colors, dyestuffs; C. W. and P. W. Zobel, F. R. Ficken, 270 9th street.

Bromide Oil and Gas Company, Dover, Del.; capital, $500,000; to manufacture bromine and to produce oil and natural gas; T. R. Hansel, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, Philadelphia, Penn., incorporators.

Stranahan Pyrites Company Ltd., New York; capital, begin business with $1,000; mining, milling, iron, pyrites, gold, silver, blue vitriol, copper; J. E. Whiting, W. P. Jessup, R. Tracy, 5 Nassau street.

Chemical Electric, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; capital, $60,000; chemical electric batteries; J. C. Scheller, H. E. Evans, H. J. Wood, 1,358 Main street, Buffalo.

W. W. Brown Company, Cleveland, O.; capital, $10,000; drugs, W. W. Brown, E. C. Schulse, Adolph Wagnitz, Elsie C Brown, Mary E. Schulze.

Capital Increases

W. Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Authorizations

Bayway Chemical Company, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $30,000; representative Edward M. York, 2 Rector street, Manhattan.

CALVERT DRUG COMPANY ELECTS OFFICERS

BALTIMORE, MD., November 27—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Calvert Drug Company, of this city, held at Sonnenburg's Hall, the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, E. C. Potterfield; vice-president, W. E. Brown; secretary, J. Fuller Frames; treasurer, H. G. Wendel; board of directors, the officers with Charles Morgan, of Morgan & Millard; Charles H. Knight of Knight & Andrews; Charles L. Meyer, L. W. Kirchner, and R. G. Morrison, of Morrison & Fifer; general manager, R. E. Lee Williamson.

From the yearly reports submitted at the meeting it appeared that the volume of business done during the year increased by about 30 per cent over 1915, and continued to grow.

The annual banquet of the company will take place on the evening of December 4 at the Emerson Hotel, when a number of addresses will be made. In connection with the event an exhibition of goods handled by the company will be arranged, in order that the members and especially outsiders may see just what is being done and to what extent the stockholders benefit. The corporation is conducted on the mutual plan, buying goods in large quantities and distributing them among stockholders at cost, plus a percentage for conducting the business. It is also rated as a jobber, with all of the jobber's privileges.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.65	— .75
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.35	— .40
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz	2.75	— 3.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .15
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.42	— .44
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.05
From Toluol	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.56	— .57
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.59	— .62
1-lb. bottles	lb.	65.	— .70
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.68½	— .70
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .90
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch, bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08¼	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Acid, Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.00	— 4.35
1 oz. v.	oz.	.36	— .39
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.45	— .55
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, 1lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Less	gal.	3.07	— 3.18
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal	2.80	— 2.84
Less	gal.	2.98	— 3.08
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.90	— .95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.13	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.10½	— .14
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.17	— .21
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.90	— 1.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .10
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.90	— 2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	— .40
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—25.35
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.80	— 3.00
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.60	— 2.75
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
	oz.	.18	— .30
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Bismuth, Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 5.70
40 p.c.	lb.	4.20	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.85	— 4.40
Subgallate	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.10	— 5.50
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.72	— .77
Powdered	lb.	.77	— .82
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.50
	oz.	1.00	— 1.08
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	oz.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.85½	— .87½
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.86	— .88½
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .92½
Japanese	lb.	.86½	— .88½
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.06½	— .08
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.31	— .36
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.60	— .65
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .70
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	1.23	— 1.30
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .96
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.36	— .41
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.21	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
½ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.95	—12.45
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.15	—11.40
Nitrate	oz.	9.15	—11.40
Salicylate	oz.	8.05	— 8.25
Phosphate	oz.	8.00	— 9.80
Sulphate	oz.	8.35	—10.30
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.18	— .21
Bbls.	lb.	.15	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.31	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.40½	— .48
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .22
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.47	— .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—13.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
	oz.	—	— .30
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.85	— .95
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.00
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .11
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .90
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	14	— .17
Ginger Root, Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.50½	— .53
in cans	lb.	.53	— .54
Less	lb.	.56	— .60
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 4.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .25
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.20	— .27
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.28	— .30
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.67	— .70
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .82
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.08½	— .14
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz	—	— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	—	— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P.	4 ozs.	.27	— .29
Technical	lb.	.32	— .37
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .53
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ponderous	lb.	.65	— .70
Technical	lb.	.20	— .29
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Small	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52.	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.88	— 2.03
Mercury, Bichloride(cor.sub.)	lb.	1.44	— 1.54
Powdered	lb.	1.39	— 1.49
Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	— 1.44
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.53	— 1.73
Iodide, green, Protf	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	1.76	— 1.90
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	—. 14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.75	— 9.00
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	10.70	—10.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.80	— 9.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Meconate	oz.	—	— 9.55
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.15	— 7.45
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	7.40	— 7.70
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Resublm.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.60
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.75	— .85
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.16½	— .25
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	— .33
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Norwegian	gal.	5.20	— 5.35
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	—
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard,	gal.	.95	— 1.20
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.02	— 1.10
Raw	gal.	1.01	— 1.10
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .21
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.00
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	1.40
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Sandalwood, English	lb.	10.75	—11.00
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.96	— 1.03
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	— .80
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	13.20	—13.35
Granulated	lb.	15.50	—15.75
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	15.25	—15.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin,, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.30	— 2.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65	— 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95	— 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
leurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	— .36
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.33	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .50
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Pure, Powdered	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.25	— .30
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.29	— 1.39
Sulph.	oz.	.74	— .89
Quinine,, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	— 1.09
Acetate	oz.	1.12	— 1.17
Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	— 1.14
Arsenate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	1.03	— 1.08
Bisulphate	oz.	.56	— .60
Carbolate	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Citrate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	— 1.54
Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	— .83
Phosphate	oz.	.93	— .98
Lactate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.56	— .57
5-oz. cans	oz.	.60	— .65
1-oz. cans	oz	.65	— .68
Valerate	oz.	.97	— 1.02
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.25	— 2.75
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salophen	oz.	—	— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.65	— .75
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .33
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.50	— .58
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	— .86
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.20	— .23
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .35½
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Cacodylate ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.53	— .65
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lacate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.35	— .45
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.27	— .34
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.28	— .30
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
ulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
umac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 1.20
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .30
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 3.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
eronal	oz.	—	— 2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's tube		—	— .45
100s		—	— 3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .06
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— .90

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from November 20 to November 27, 1916.

ACETONE—450 lbs., $118, Dutch East Indies; 2,100 lbs., $912, France; 999 lbs., $290, Panama; 30 lbs., $13, Spain.

ACID, ACETIC—56,108 lbs., $3,416, France; 262,115 lbs., $32,382, England; 1,200 lbs.,, $103, Mexico; 4,193 lbs., $503, Cuba; 106 lbs., $24, San Domingo; 130 lbs., $35, Trinidad; 326 lbs., $36, Cuba; 12,896 lbs., $2,027, Brazil; 200 lbs., $31, British Guiana; 78,866 lbs., 86,929, England; 200 lbs., $48, Ecuador; 216 lbs., $38, Peru; 250 lbs., $56, Panama; 194 Argentina; 166 lbs., $11, Peru; 90 lbs., $14, lbs., $31, Dutch West Indies; 3,313 lbs., $629, Mexico; 10,285 lbs., $1,015, China; 50 lbs., $12, Panama; 158 lbs., $37, Salvador; 690 lbs., $30, Hayti; 5,267 lbs., $650, Brazil; 840 lbs., $239, Venezuela.

ACID, BORIC—434,282 lbs., $53,500, England; 112 lbs., $17, Trinidad; 100 lbs., $18, San Domingo; 112,000 lbs., $13,720, England; 200 lbs., $32, Nicaragua; 100 lbs., $14, Panama; 246 lbs., $34, Ecuador; 201 lbs., $42, Peru; 1,235 lbs., $139, Venezuela; 887 lbs., $112, Venezuela; 95 lbs., $14, Costa Rica; 400 lbs., $43, Colombia; 607 lbs., $91, Mexico; 275 lbs., $40, Guatemala; 276 lbs., $44, Salvador; 165 lbs., $23, Mexico; 555 lbs., $75, Cuba; 337 lbs., $45, Colombia; 5,306 lbs., $2,285, Russia in Europe; 1,218 lbs., $170, San Domingo; 100 lbs., $12, Jamaica; 100 lbs., $15, San Domingo.

ACID, CARBOLIC—10,367 lbs., $6,455, Spain; 200 lbs., $100, Mexico; 55 lbs., $35, Argentina; 25 lbs., $22, Cuba; 275 lbs., $181, Argentina; 220 lbs., $141, Colombia; 45 lbs., $38, Ecuador; 331 lbs., $211, Uruguay; 110 lbs., $56, Venezuela; 117,718 lbs., $84,898, France; 100 lbs., $62, Jamaica; 50 lbs., $32, Cuba; 30 lbs., $25, Nicaragua; 50 lbs., $43, Guatemala; 125 lbs., $32, Brazil.

ACID, CHROMIC—8 lbs., $10, Spain.

ACID, CITRIC—2,250 lbs., $1,377, Norway; 110 lbs., $88, Mexico; 225 lbs., $151, Colombia; 199 lbs., $142, San Domingo; 100 lbs., $67, Jamaica; 8,253 lbs., $5,153, Argentina; 150 lbs., $101, Panama; 441 lbs., $300, Colombia; 39 lbs., $29, Ecuador; 238 lbs., $154, Argentina; 25 lbs., $24, Mexico; 452 lbs., $256, Philippine Islands; 190 lbs., $122, Mexico; 440 lbs., $295, Brazil.

ACID, LACTIC—556 lbs., $76, Brazil.

ACID, MURIATIC—10,517 lbs., $147, Cuba; 21,643 lbs., $932, Cuba; 400 lbs., $42, British South Africa; 240 lbs., $29, Colombia; 381 lbs., $15, Philippine Islands; 107 lbs., $7, Venezuela.

ACID, OXALIC—110 lbs., $73, Colombia; 22 lbs., $15, Peru; 10 lbs., $8, Hayti.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—50 lbs., $19, British India; 60 lbs., $143, Scotland.

ACID, PICRIC—847,717 lbs., $702,306, France; 1,174,670 lbs., $1,265,529, Russia in Europe.

ACID, SALICYLIC—500 lbs., $1,135, France; 100 lbs., $147, Spain; 50 lbs., $83, Jamaica; 2,712 lbs., $2,940, England; 20 lbs., $70, Mexico.

ACID, SULPHURIC—53,870 lbs., $874, Cuba; 22,100 lbs., $826, Trinidad; 1,683 lbs., $93, San Domingo; 6,114 lbs., $245, British Guiaana; 3,695 lbs., $169, Ecuador; 437 lbs., $90, Mexico; 15,500 lbs., $392, British Guiana; 2,743 lbs., $38, Philippine Islands.

ACID, TARTARIC—1,137 lbs., $780, Norway; 336 lbs., $237, Mexico; 1,394 lbs., $890, Cuba; 660 lbs., $442, Uruguay; 50 lbs., $38, Jamaica; 120 lbs., $32, Peru; 51 lbs., $35, Ecuador; 110 lbs., $75, Peru; 1,394 lbs., $889, Cuba; 8,838 lbs., $3,195, British South Africa; 462 lbs., $134, Port Africa; 50 lbs., $36, Honduras; 220 lbs., $149, Salvador; 1,290 lbs., $816, Cuba; 100 lbs., $66, Uruguay.

ALCOHOL—56,343 gals., $21,678, France; 189,757 gals., $71,739, France; 1,130 gals., $489, Bermuda; 6 gals., $40, British West Indies; 12 gals., $22, Cuba; 1,255,670 gals., $353,016, France; 20 gals., $13, Hayti.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—400 gals., $2,154, France; 400 gals., $300, Colombia; 7,145 gals., $4,686, France.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$1,582, Panama; $4,506, Panama; $436, Brazil.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$189, Mexico; $425, Chile; $155, British West Indies; $400, Denmark; $587, Aden; $222, Cuba; $836, British India; $253, Cuba; $5,510, Brazil; $171, Venezuela.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$2, Ecuador.

AMMONIUM, NITRATE—$46,869, Italy.

AMMONIAC, SAL—188 lbs., $15, British West Indies; 108 lbs., $26, San Domingo; 300 lbs., $45, Brazil; 196 lbs., $14, Cuba; 200 lbs., $24, Guatemala.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$56, Peru.

ARSENIC—$1,106, Brazil.

BALSAMS—$23, Ecuador; $3, Mexico.

BARIUM CHLORIDE—$582, Argentina.

BARK EXTRACTS—$40, Italy; $107, Mexico; $58, Argentina; $224, Mexico.

BEES WAX—20,000 lbs., $6,300, China.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$15, Panama.

BORAX—$14,706, England; $193, Mexico; $105, Colombia; $28, Cuba; $43, San Domingo; $25, Cuba; $22,965, England; $29, Nicaragua; $58, Cuba; $107, Ecuador; $42, Venezuela; $25, Panama; $17, Costa Rica; $33, Colombia; $2,639, Netherlands; $1,556, Mexico; $33, Guatemala; $20, Mexico; $8, Cuba; $72, Hayti; $544, Brazil; $9, Uruguay.

BROMINE—$8, Cuba; $72, Argentina.

CASTOR OIL—150 gls., $159., Cuba; 1,871 gls., $1,983, Cuba; 1,955 gls., $2,089, Cuba; 50 gls., $62, Costa Rica; 10 gls., $15, Honduras; 400 gls., $500, Nicaragua; 491 gls., $550, Hayti; 25 gls., $54, Peru; 30 gls., $37, Uruguay; 40 gls., $60, Dutch Guiana.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—2,000 lbs., $80, Guatemala; 14,000 lbs., $520, Honduras; 13,855 lbs., $412, Mexico; 2,500 lbs., $83, San Domingo; 65,000 lbs., $1,980, Dutch East Indies; 2,600 lbs., $78, Trinidad; 44,000 lbs., $1,140, Cuba; 31,350 lbs., $1,041, Dutch Guiana; 1,400 lbs., $666, Australia; 71,500 lbs., $2,304, San Domingo; $96 lbs., $6, Colombia; 6,642 lbs., $222, Jamaica; 600 lbs., $18, San Domingo; 640 lbs., $17, Peru; 22,694 lbs., $1,056, Venezuela; 389,000 lbs., $9,755, Cuba; 9,900 lbs., $396, Venezeula; 389,000 lbs., $9,755, Cuba; 9,900 lbs., $396, Venezuela; 7,470 lbs., $198, British South Africa; 37,400 lbs., $1,115, British India; 300 lbs., $9, British Honduras; 11,100 lbs., $328, Guatemala; 2,600 lbs., $98, Honduras; 15,000 lbs., $578, Panama; 6,000 lbs., $253, Salvador; 2,000 lbs., $65, Mexico; 11,000 lbs., $310, Argentina; 75,925 lbs., $2,207, Brazil; 36,794 lbs., $2,604, Venezuela.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—$85, Cuba.

CHLORINE—124,000 lbs., $18,850, France; 145,-381 lbs., $20,074, Russia in Asia.

CHLOROFORM—$22, Guatemala; $26, Mexico; $149, Cuba; $54, Cuba; $77, Argentina; $75, Brazil; $130, British India; $294, Australia; 121, Cuba; $14, San Domingo; $145, British South Africa; $12, Panama; $13, Cuba; $62, Argentina; $81, Mexico; $302, Argentina; $44, China; $48, Brazil.

COCOA BUTTER—$4,277, Italy; $35,313, Russia in Asia; $34, Cuba; $900, Australia; $15, Brazil; $52, Mexico; $1,077, Russia in Europe; $9,327, China.

COCOANUT OIL—$224, Colombia; $603, Cuba; $117, Colombia.

COPPER SULPHATE—68,750 lbs., $8,500, Italy; 2,114 lbs., $245, Colombia; 43,750 lbs., $4,700, Italy; 67,250 lbs., $6,629, Australia; 693,466 lbs., $71,500, France; 24,879 lbs., $2,841, Norway; 4,375 lbs., $525, Portugal; 22,500 lbs., $2,081, Spain; 2,532 lbs., $220, Brazil; 9,900 lbs., $1,039, Ecuador.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$547, Argentina.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$632, Norway; $118, Mexico; $20, Jamaica; $158, Colombia; $950, Iceland; $42, Cuba; $47, Mexico; $45, Mexico; $21, Cuba; $105, Brazil.

DEXTRINE—70,000 lbs., $5,603, Italy; 22,400 lbs., $896, Spain; 2,100 lbs., $75, Uruguay; 33,000 lbs., $1,560, France; 1,124 lbs., $45, China; 1,073 lbs., $44, British India.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$655, Italy; $9,561, Spain; $111, England; $3,793, Mexico; $625, Scotland; $158, Cuba; $128, San Domingo; $56, Brazil; $55, Japan; $625, France; $700, Argentina; $951, England; $45, Panama; $190, Cuba; $435, Peru; $28, Venezuela; $3,525, Spain; $48, Panama; $510, Argentina; $2,200, British India; $687, Philippine Islands; $87, France; $349, Costa Rica; $41, Jamaica; $5,572, Brazil; $1,487, Venezuela.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$1,141, Italy; $7,600, Russia in Europe; $26,928, England; $375, Chile; $106, Costa Rica; $482, British South Africa; $400, Australia; $918, Japan; $3,000, Russia in Asia; $1,700, England; $169, Brazil; $75, Venezuela.

EPSOM SALTS—30 lbs., $9, Honduras; 5,100 lbs., $217, Mexico; 3,314 lbs., $110, San Domingo; 11,000 lbs., $575, Brazil; 200 lbs., $13, Costa Rica; 538 lbs., $16, San Domingo; 503 lbs., $35, Nicaragua; 485 lbs., $23, Panama; 236 lbs., $9, San Domingo; 251 lbs., $8, Ecuador; 978 lbs., $25, Venezuela; 500 lbs., $12, Costa Rica; 1,071 lbs., $20, Honduras; 2,475 lbs., $121, China; 1,597 lbs., $63, Honduras; 1,064 lbs., $32, Salvador; 361 lbs., $12, Cuba; 2,500 lbs., $81, Brazil; 200 lbs., $8, Uruguay.

ETHER—$100, Cuba; $22, Peru; $13, Cuba; $32, China; $313, Philippine Islands; $29, Brazil.

ETHER SULPHURIC—$93, Ecuador; $2, Hayti.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$39, Italy; $20, Honduras; $210, Mexico; $46, Jamaica; $38, San Domingo; $60, Colombia; $89, Bermuda; $84, Panama; $37, Jamaica; $22, British West Indies; $515, Cuba; $105, San Domingo; $33, Peru; $212, Venezuela; $25, Bermuda; $86, Cuba; $10, Dutch West Indies; $120, Venezuela; $1,105, British West Africa; $56, British Honduras; $98, Guatemala; $54, Honduras; $23, Cnba; $1,156, Brazil; $49, Venezuela; $185, British India; $450, Australia; $515, New Zealand; $1,133, British South Africa.

FORMALDEHYDE—4,000 lbs., $400, England; 400 lbs., $37, Mexico; 6,609 lbs., $783, Cuba; 2,400 lbs., $252, Australia; 400 lbs., $44, Cuba; 2,500 lbs., $275, Australia; 42,642 lbs., $4,641, France; 3,700 lbs., $381, Panama; 2,000 lbs., $200, San Domingo; 2,609 lbs., $270, Cuba; 220 lbs., $25, Argentina; 800 lbs., $144, Peru; 6,561 lbs., $1,034, Australia; 100 lbs., $16, Salvador; 1,200 lbs., $144, Mexico; 100 lbs., $13, Cuba.

GLUCOSE—610,200 lbs., $18,945, England; 1,035 lbs., $40, Ecuador; 284,760 lbs., $8,841, Scotland; 47,460 lbs., $1,284, Cuba; 18,427 lbs., $600, Argentina; 162,720 lbs., $4,106, England; 1,475 lbs., $44, Ecuador; 35,511 lbs., $931, British South Africa; 259,400 lbs., $6,813, Scotland; 19,309 lbs., $601, Brazil; 37,290 lbs., $1,009, British South Africa; 50,850 lbs., $1,501, New Zealand; 24,777 lbs., $654, Philippine Islands.

GLYCERIN—112,000 lbs., $44,800, England; 68 lbs., $42, Mexico; 1,240 lbs., $440, Cuba; 2,204 lbs., $1,060, Uruguay; 3,219 lbs., $1,610, Cuba; 50 lbs., $30, San Domingo; 2,891 lbs., $1,553, Argentina; 450 lbs., $243, Uruguay; 189,943 lbs., $75,926, England; 3,968 lbs., $869, Colombia; 300 lbs., $173, Venezuela; 50 lbs., $27, British West Indies; 490 lbs., $207, Venezuela; 2,400 lbs., $1,044, Argentina; 500 lbs., $275, Mexico; 75 lbs., $24, China; 12,401 lbs., $7,714, England; 100 lbs., $67, Guatemala; 55 lbs., $31, Brazil.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$24, Mexico; $434, Colombia; $31, Trinidad; $781, Cuba; $101, San Domingo; $110, Argentina; $61, Uruguay; $78, Port Africa; $713, Cuba; $19, San Domingo; $70, Argentina; $31, Guatemala; $29, Cuba; $19, Chile; $185, Ecuador; $53, Peru; $19, Honduras; $13, Panama; $76, Cuba; $89, Ecuador; $83, Chile; $13, Colombia; $25, Peru; $93, Mexico; $511, Cuba; $4,769, Argentina; $222, Chile; $86, Peru; $448, Philippine Islands; $86, British South Africa; $46, Guatemala; $14, Nicaragua; $12, Salvador; $25, Mexico; $36, Cuba; $30, Ecuador; $53, Venezuela.

JALAP—$82, San Domingo.

LEAD ACETATE—$36, Mexico; $1,290, England.

LEAD SUGAR—$18, Colombia; $150, Australia; $74, Cuba.

LIME, CHLORIDE—$130, Guatemala; $305, Cuba; $3,950, Argentina; $1,287, Uruguay; $141, Cuba; $392, Cuba; $2,325, Argentina; $163, Panama; $11, Peru; $907, Denmark; $24, Panama; $2,503, Argentina; $118, Cuba; $138, Cuba; $572, Argentina; $410, Brazil; $29, Venezuela.

OPIUM—$7, Colombia; $21, Peru; $54, Venezuela; $3, Salvador; $3, Hayti.

PARIS GREEN—$1,240, Cuba; $2,560, Cuba.

PEPPERMINT OIL—5,460 lbs., $13,666, France; 1,181 lbs., $2,953, France; 8 lbs., $24, British West Indies; 24 lbs., $69, Jamaica; 236 lbs., $700, New Zealand.

PERFUMERY—$199, Bermuda; $445, Panama; $463, British West Indies; $328, Cuba; $138, Chile; $428, Ecuador; $1,609, Peru; $103, Venezuela; $3,627, British South Africa; $843, British East Africa; $34, Bermuda; $262, Honduras; $53, Nicaragua; $1,838, Panama;

Exportations—*Cont'd*

$30, Salvador; $35, British West Indies; $395, Cuba; $198, Dutch West Indies; $1,484, Argentina; $55, Colombia; $2,584, Peru; $494, Venezuela; $32, Australia; $84, New Zealand; $316, British West Africa; $1,218, British South Africa; $78, Port Africa; $172, Costa Rica; $53, Panama; $173, Jamaica; $327, Cuba; $113, Chile; $259, Ecuador; $46, Peru; $197, Colombia; $399, China; $8,748, British India; $48, Japan; $130, British East Africa; $24, Egypt; $50, England; $468, British Honduras; $754, Guatemala; $950, Honduras; $192, Nicaragua; $335, Panama; $158, Salvador; $308, Mexico; $63, Jamaica; $86, Cuba; $244, Hayti; $2,414, Brazil; $2,396 Ecuador, $332, Peru; $78, Venezuela. $258, Portugal; $122, Panama; $1,635, Mexico; $480, Trinidad; $158, British West Indies; $29, Cuba; $70, Argentina; $134, Peru; $74, Korea; $5,492, China; $1,166, British India; $4,195, Japan; $765, Australia; $184, New Zealand; $988, Philippine Islands; $169, British South Africa.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$999, England; $104, Ireland; $22, Guatemala; $159, Mexico; $52, Jamaica; $50, Trinidad; $250, Cuba; $37, San Domingo; $37, Colombia; $60, Ecuador; $84, Peru; $362, Australia; $154, New Zealand; $16, British South Africa; $31, Guatemala; $40, Trinidad; $21, British West Indies; $101, San Domingo; $1,085, Argentina; $35, Brazil; $130, Uruguay; $60, British India; $265, Japan; $886, Australia; $122, Cuba; $25, San Domingo; $415, Argentina; $25, Panama; $40, Jamaica $49, Cuba; $24, Colombia; $343, Ecuador; $27, Peru; $525, British South Africa; $44, British West Indies; $18, Panama; $1,033, Argentina; $99, Uruguay; $53, British South Africa; $353, Trinidad; $116, British Guiana; $410, China; $1,170, British India; $16, Japan; $869, Australia; $105, Philippine Islands; $3,401, France; $1,043, England; $2,200, Scotland; $31, British Honduras; $37, Guatemala; $58, Mexico; $24, Jamaica; $25, Hayti; $782, Brazil.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN—$78,872, France.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—1,530 lbs., $5,547, Spain; 6,710 lbs., $1,461, Argentina; 125 lbs., $56, Cuba; 200 lbs., $90, Argentina; 5,580 lbs., $2,607, Denmark; 550 lbs., $224, Sweden; 12,206 lbs., $4,368, China; 9,800 lbs., $4,500, Sweden; 2,299 lbs., $992, Brazil.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—$180, Argentina.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—40,320 lbs., $24,494, Portugal; 121 lbs., $56, Mexico; 328 lbs., $144, Trinidad; 200 lbs., $150, Cuba; 1,344 lbs., $706, San Domingo; 225 lbs., $133, Ecuador; 674 lbs., $424, Peru; 776 lbs., $520, Venezuela; 9,632 lbs., $5,358, Argentina; 2,500 lbs., $1,185, Colombia; 500 lbs., $282, British India; 3,360 lbs., $1,764, Brazil.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—45,172 lbs., $14,200, Argentina; 85 lbs., $25, Venezuela.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—17,472 lbs., $4,717, Mexico; 660 lbs., $322, Argentina.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—110 lbs., $185, San Domingo.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—5,772 lbs., $5,246, England; 200 lbs., $198, Mexico; 4,589 lbs., $2,891, England.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—12,780 lbs., $2,000, Cuba.

QUICKSILVER—89 lbs., $107, Dutch Guiana; 1,200 lbs., $1,256, Port Africa; 75 lbs., $83, Argentina; 73 lbs., $80, Chile; 150 lbs., $162, French Guiana; 150 lbs., $150, British South Africa; 900 lbs., $924, British South Africa.

QUININE—$148, Guatemala; $9, Honduras; $9, Panama; $198, Cuba; $248, Venezuela; $1,251, Spain; $32, Salvador; $11, Mexico; $4,025, Brazil.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$300, France; $2,620, Italy; $1,100, England; $25, Mexico; $56, San Domingo; $31, Cuba; $477, San Domingo; $310, Japan; $200, Cuba; $20, San Domingo; $2,414, Argentina; $25, Honduras; $2,540, Argentina; $68, Peru; $64, Venezuela; $42, Mexico; $54, Chile; $235, New Zealand; $1,373, France; $176, Scotland; $58, British Honduras; $15, Honduras; $110, Salvador; $116, Venezuela.

SALOL—4 lbs., $34, Mexico.

SALTPETER—190 lbs., $46, Costa Rica; 3,655 lbs., $1,137, Cuba; 100 lbs., $34, San Domingo; 25 lbs., $8, British West Indies; 1,200 lbs., $393, Costa Rica; 2,290 lbs., $764, Cuba; 122,768 lbs., $21,267, Brazil; 1,000 lbs., $305, Venezuela.

SODA, ASH—40,351 lbs., $1,377, Italy; 4,102 lbs., $143, Jamaica; 40,010 lbs., $1,300, Cuba; 5,786 lbs., $188, Cuba; 9,543 lbs., $252, Venezuela; 1,456,319 lbs., $44,168, Denmark; 1,456,319 lbs., $44,168, Denmark; 349 lbs., $12, British Guiana; 102,000 lbs., $5,500, France; 51,255 lbs., $1,403, Italy; 50,980 lbs., $1,700, Brazil.

SODA, CAUSTIC—270,050 lbs., $10,802, France; 519,893 lbs., $21,460, Italy; 35,443 lbs., $1,420, Mexico; 10,267 lbs., $942, Colombia; 420 lbs., $20, Dutch Guiana; 19,355 lbs., $784, Japan; 173,669 lbs., $10,456, British South Africa; 10,960 lbs., $364, Cuba; 56,887 lbs., $2,960, Brazil; 675 lbs., $29, Panama; 203,136 lbs., $7,919, Denmark; 2,025 lbs., $86, Panama; 1,810 lbs., $196, Cuba; 200 lbs., $16, Dutch West Indies; 11,045 lbs., $442, Costa Rica; 2,200 lbs., $103, Colombia; 288,955 lbs., $11,269, British India; 67,500 lbs., $2,606, Uruguay; 22,935 lbs., British India;20,600 lbs., $824, British East India; 146,710 lbs., $4,847, Australia; 3,089 lbs., $562, Philippine Islands; 49,717 lbs., $2,500, France; 815,913 lbs., $33,728, Italy; 550 lbs., $32, Guatemala; 192 lbs., $15, Nicaragua; 675 lbs., $27, Panama; 2,085 lbs., $42, Mexico; 33,331 lbs., $1,328, Cuba; 122,586 lbs., $5,243, Brazil; 14,146 lbs., $561, Venezuela; 2,000 lbs., $100, British South Africa.

SODA, SAL—2,010 lbs., $19, Jamaica; 4,000 lbs., $58, Iceland; 550 lbs., $16, San Domingo; 5,625 lbs., $57, British Guiana; 20,000 lbs., $350, Cuba; 730 lbs., $13, San Domingo; 4,375 lbs., $55, Panama; 1,875 lbs., $18, Cuba; 4,685 lbs., $57, Panama; 8,259 lbs., $83, Jamaica; 24,120 lbs., $225, Cuba; 2,250 lbs., $34, Argentina; 863,800 lbs., $22,095, Italy; 1.400 lbs., $21, Panama; 1,125 lbs., $12, Jamaica.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—4,480 lbs., $90, Guatemala; 946 lbs., $21, Mexico; 403 lbs., $10, San Domingo; 560 lbs., $14, Colombia; 1,120 lbs., $22, Cuba; 2,999 lbs., $80, San Domingo; 2,241,000 lbs., $50,312, France; 24,240 lbs., $880, Cuba; 3,375 lbs., $150, Brazil; 19,228 lbs., $790, Chile; 3,985 lbs., $162, Ecuador; 1,220 lbs., $28, Panama; 1,601 lbs., $32, Peru; 1,112 lbs., $24, Honduras; $4,790, $88, Jamaica; 1,184 lbs., $38, Mexico; 1,904 lbs., $43, Honduras; 2,161 lbs., $59, Mexico; 754 lbs., $18, Hayti; 5,473 lbs., $118, Venezuela.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—14,202 lbs., $3,173, England; 26,174 lbs., $7,457, Spain; 6,800 lbs., $1,708, France; 3,257 lbs., $977, Portugal; 8,800 lbs., $1,882, Uruguay; 13,240 lbs., $2,562, British India; 110 lbs., $33, Denmark; 11,200 $382, France; 2,102 lbs., $526, Brazil.

SODIUM CYANIDE—5,800 lbs., $3,813, Mexico; 4,000 lbs., $1,020, Costa Rica; 8,000 lbs., $1,960, Costa Rica.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—2,340 lbs., $9, Mexico; 562 lbs., $12, Colombia; 44,800 lbs., $4,928, Australia; 400 lbs., $10, Peru; 220 lbs., $6, Brazil; 600 lbs., $18, Cuba; 801 lbs., $16, Brazil; 401 lbs., $7, Peru; 350 lbs., $7, Venezuela; 4,420 lbs., $270, Australia

SODIUM NITRATE—66,346 lbs., $2,785, Cuba.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—67,200 lbs., $8,064, Australia; 150 lbs., $15, Costa Rica; 685 lbs., $121, Philippine Islands.

SODIUM SALTS—$11,200, Italy; $1,929, Spain; $94, Iceland; $35, England; $124, San Domingo; $53, British Guiana; $400, Cuba; $22, San Domingo; $22, Nicaragua $8, Dutch West Indies; $470, Peru; $109, Venezuela; $11, Bermuda; $31, Costa Rica; $220, Argentina; $19, Mexico; $5, Venezuela; $193, Salvador; $1,450, Brazil; $294, Venezuela.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—480 lbs., $738, Australia; 4,498 lbs., $6,840, England; 10 lbs., $23, Jamaica; 159 lbs., $300, Cuba; 505 lbs., $1,698, British India; 4 lbs., $10, Salvador.

SODIUM SILICATE—98,100 lbs., $3,504, Italy; 26,401 lbs., $657, Mexico; 10,531 lbs., $451, Cuba; 6,037 lbs., $211, Colombia; 132,242 lbs., $1,499, Cuba; 2,527 lbs., $31, Panama; 10,000 lbs, $412, Venezuela; 1,849 lbs., $23, Panrica; 754 lbs., $42, Costa Rica; 1,338 lbs., $117, Cuba; 224,150 lbs., $8,966, British South Africa.

SODIUM SULPHATE—1,220 lbs., 23, Mexico; 1,500 lbs., $24, Cuba; 400 lbs., $12, Venezuela; 1,364 lbs., $24, Peru; 642 lbs., $8, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—14,596 lbs., $397, Argentina; 5,153 lbs., $258, Brazil.

SPONGES—1,040 lbs., $790, Argentina; 5 lbs., $8, Iceland; 60 lbs., $50, Panama; 148 lbs., $135, British India; 12 lbs., $13, Guatemala; 27 lbs., $81, Venezuela.

SULPHUR—20 tons, $940, Argentina; 60 tons, $2,586, British South Africa; 20 tons, $500, Mexico; 4 tons, $146, Brazil.

TRINITROTOLUOL—250,000 lbs., $250,000, France; 153,900 lbs., $153,900, France; 519,250 lbs., $503,773, Russia in Europe; 234,496 lbs., $204,800, Russia in Asia; 368,725 lbs., $375,000, Italy.

ZINC OXIDE—120,500 lbs., $10,000, Italy; 224,000 lbs., 224,000 lbs., $22,400, England; 1,614 lbs., $236, Mexico; 110 lbs., $19, Argentina; 1,100 lbs., $78, San Domingo; 161,850 lbs., $19,982, Australia; 8,730 lbs., $699, Peru; 132,560 lbs., $12,000, France; 5,500 lbs., $570, Brazil; 16,900 lbs., $1,638, China.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from November 20 to November 27, 1916.

ACID—
13 casks, oxalic, S. H. Tugwell, Gothenburg.
26 casks, cresylic, National Gum and Mica Co., Hull.
40 drums, cresylic, F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co., Hull.

ALCOHOL—
61 drums, butyl, Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Hull.

BARK—
100 sacks, condurango, J. S. Sembrada & Co., South Pacific.
50 sacks, condurango, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.
169 sacks, condurango, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.
219 bags, mangrove, Haley, Hammond Co., Kingston.
222 bags., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Naples.
56 casks, Tartar Chemical Co., Naples.
157 casks, Gastare Chemical Co., Naples.
264 bags, C. Sefokate & Co., Naples.

BALSAM—
19 cases, copaiba, Silva Bussenius & Co., South Pacific.
9 cases, copaiba, Silva Bussenius & Co., Acajutla.
20 cases, copaiba, A. Held, Acajutla.
15 cases, copaiba, Meyer & Co., Maracaibo.
11 boxes, copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Laguayra.
50 cases, copaiba, H. A. Astlett & Co., Para.

BITTER WOOD—
50 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

BLEACHING POWDER—
30 casks, Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Havre.

CALCIUM CARBONATE—
10 bbls., Schieffelin & Co., Bristol.

CALOMEL—
10 cases, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
100 cases, American Trading Co., London.
128 cases, Frost & Cundill Inc., London.
125 cases, Stallman & Co., London.
50 cases, McKesson & Robbins, Havre.

CARDAMOMS—
12 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.

CASEIN—
1,200 bags, Caseine Mfg. Co., Buenos Ayres.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
60 cases, Perry, Ryer & Co., Gothenburg.

COPRA—
520 bags, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Trinidad.
650 bags, F. Huggins & Co., Trinidad.
14 bags, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

CREOSOTE—
196 casks, Merck & Co., Hull.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
139 straps, 16 bags, A. Mastelli, Bordeaux.

DISINFECTANT FLUID—
13 casks, H. J. Coleman, London.

Importations—*Cont'd*

DIVI-DIVI—
2,500 bags, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.
1,933 bags, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
4,900 bags, Curacao Trading Co., Curacao.
886 bags, Haley-Hammond Co., Port Antonio.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
10 bags, cochineal, J. S. Sembrada & Co., South Pacific.
6 bags, annatto, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Morant.
4 bags, annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Port Antonio
20 chests, Geisenheimer, London.
8 boxes, indigo, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Acajutla.
3 bags, annatto, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
45 cases, Gillespie Bros. & Co.,, Kingston.
10 cases, almond, Ungerer & Co., London.
1 case, rose, G. Lueders & Co., London.
38 cases, orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
30 cases, orange, G. Lueders & Co., Kingston.

GELATIN—
20 cases, H. P. Manners, Liverpool.
2 cases, Bendia Paper Co., Liverpool.

GUMS—
20 boxes, aloes, R. Desvernene, Curacao.
54 boxes, aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
500 boxes, aloes, C. E. Hernandez, Curacao.
180 cases, aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
11 cases, asafoetida, McKesson & Robbins, London.
10 bbls., ester, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.
46 cases, tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.

IODINE—
684 bbls., 732 kegs, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific.
22 seroons, Henderson & Stack, South Pacific.
5 bbls., Neuss & Hesslein, South Pacific.
91 kegs, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific.
11 kegs, Bloom Bros., South Pacific.

IRON OXIDE—
73 bbls., powdered, F. A. Richard & Co., Bristol.
52 casks, G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.

JUICES—
15 puncheons, lime, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

KOLA NUTS—
13 bags, Gaston, Williamson & Wigmore, San Juan.

LEAVES—
46 bags, coca, Schaeffer, Alkaloid Works, South Pacific.
40 bags, senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
12 bs., senna, Peek & Velsor, London.
19 bs., senna, Laughlin, Gormley, King & Co., London.

LEECHES—
2 cases, blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, blood suckers, G. Ascione, Genoa.
14 tins, blood suckers, D. V. A. Pittaro, Genoa.
2 cases, blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LICHEN—
20 bbls., Schieffelin & Co., Havre.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—
266 casks, United Fruit Co., Kingston.

MAGNESIA—
9 cases, C. D. Stone & Co., Genoa.

MALT EXTRACT—
9 bbls., Thos. Nevin, London.

MANGANESE—
4 cases, linoleat, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
3 cases, medicinal preparations, E. Fougera & Co., London.
21 cases, medicine, Caldwell & Co., Genoa.
17 cases, medicine, Lehn & Fink, Genoa.
112 cases, medicinal preparations, J. Personeni, Genoa.
1 case, medicinal preparations, Monticelli Bros., Genoa.
5 cases, pharmaceutical products, Monticelli Bros., Genoa.
355 cases, drugs, United Fruit Co., Havre.
42 cases, medicines, J. Personeni, Naples.
2 cases, medicines, American Express Co., Genoa.
2 cases, drugs, J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., Colombo.

NUX VOMICA—
73 bags, Peek & Velsor, London.

OILS—
100 bbls., castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Rio de Janeiro.
40 drs., cotton seed oil, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Port au Prince.
250 bbls., castor, Schofield Oil Co.
1 drum, pine, A. L. Srapa, Liverpool.
82 casks, palm, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool.
150 casks, seed oil, N. Baumer & Co., Havre.
535 csks., 150 bbls., cod oil, Swan & Finch, St. John's N. F.
36 csks., cod oil, 6 csks., seal oil, W. & S. Job Co., Halifax, N. S.
20 bbls., rape, Oversea Oil Co., Hull.
100 bbls., rape, S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.
30 bbls., rape, Pigot, Sayre & Co., Hull.
100 bbls., rape, Elbert & Co., Hull.

PERFUMERY—
3 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
9 cases, T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.
4 cases, Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
20 cases, E. Utard, Bordeaux.
182 cases, A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
45 cases, Elson & Brewer, Havre.
61 cases, A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
60 cases, A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
1 case, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
5 cases, F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
5 cases, Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
44 cases, Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
6 cases, Isaacs, Vought & Co., Bordeaux.

POTASSIUM, MURIATE—
123 bags, Knowles, Bridley & Co., Liverpool.

QUEBRACHO—
2,626 logs, Central Leather Co., Buenos Ayres.

ROOTS—
1 case, ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama.
11 boxes, valerian, Peek & Velsor, London.
9 boxes, medicinal, Peek & Velsor, London.
27 boxes, medicinal, American Trading Co., London.
4 boxes, valerian, Peek & Velsor, London.
54 boxes, medicinal, Smith, Kline & French, London.
5 boxes, ipecac, Crossman & Sielken, Montevideo.

SAFROL—
60 drs., T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.

SALTS—
61 cases, E. Fougera & Co., London.

SEED—
150 sacks, mustard, Frame & Co., London.

SODA, CAUSTIC—
60 cases, S. H. Tugwell, Gothenburg.
48 cases, J. W. Hampton, Jr., Gothenburg.
30 cases, Hoffman, La Roche Chemical Co., Gothenburg.
20 cases, Amerman & Patterson, Gothenburg.

SODIUM CARBONATE—
38 cases, Moncrieff, Parry & Gosset, London.

SPONGES—
8 bs., sponge, 9 bs., refuse, Angelimadis, Havana.
37 bs., J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
18 bs., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Belize.
31 bs., P. Van Schaak & Son, Havana.
31 bs., Greek American Sponge Co., Havana.

SPICES—
736 bags, pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
34 bags, pimento, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.
160 bags, pimento, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.

SULPHUR—
23 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.

TARTAR—
93 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.

WAX—
47 bags, bees, Santos.
2 bags, bees, Lanman & Kemp, South Pacific.
2 cases, bees, Huttlinger & Struller, Jeremie.
800 bags, paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., London.
274 bags, paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool.
7 bgs., bees, F. E. Prado, Havana.
48 bags, bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
159 bags, carnauba, D. Steengraf, Ceara.
171 bags, carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Ceara.

H. A. METZ GIVES $20,000 FOR RELIEF

Herman A. Metz, of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, has contributed $20,000 to a fund for the medical relief of the Central Powers. The money was given to the American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, of which Mr. Metz is treasurer. His contribution, it was said at the board of directors, is the first of a large number. A committee intends to raise $200,000 or more.

DOW CHAIN NOW NUMBERS 19 STORES

CINCINNATI, O., November 27—D. C. Keller, president of the Dow Drug Company, has announced that the company has secured possession of Fred. Schanzel's two drug stores, one in Carthage and one in Elmwood Place, and will also conduct a drug store in the bank building at Eighth and Monmouth streets, Newport. These make the company's stores total nineteen.

According to a cablegram from the American commercial attache at Santiago, received November 8, the regulations requiring that pharmaceutical products imported into Chile bear on the label the formula of the preparation have been suspended until January 1, 1917.

Want Ads

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ALEXANDER C. FERGUSSON RETIRES

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 28—Alexander C. Fergusson, founder of the firm of Fergusson Brothers, dealers in chemicals, one of the oldest houses in this line in the city, having been established in 1865, has retired from active business. The firm will be continued under the management of Blair Fergusson.

SUDDEN DEMAND FOR ACETIC ACID A SURPRISE

Buyers Seemed to Develop a Simultaneous Interest in This Product, Though It Had Been in Dormant Position for Some Time

Rather unusual circumstances surround the sudden advance that occurred a week or two ago in the prices of acetic acid. Primarily the advance was due to the sudden interest that developed for this product. Manufacturers disposed of their surplus stocks almost before they knew it and some have obligated themselves to the capacity of their factories for the next month or two. In some quarters it was said that the inability of the producers to procure acetate of lime in sufficient quantities was probably the reason for the apparent scarcity in stocks of the acid, but factors in acetate of lime deny this and state that all inquiries receive prompt attention and deliveries of the amounts specified are made in full.

According to the representative of a prominent manufacturer of acetic acid the underlying reasons for present conditions date back to the time when acetate of lime was $7 a cwt. "Acetic acid values," said this representative, "are based on the cost of acetate of lime and when the latter was $7 a hundred pounds the price of the acid rose correspondingly, reaching 6 cents and 7 cents a pound for the 28 per cent and 45 cents and 50 cents a pound for the glacial. Consumers of acetic acid considered these values excessive and, as usually happens when prices get too high, consumption was curtailed. Many users of acetic acid changed to the use of vinegar and when it seemed that a reduction in the acid was unlikely on account of the firmness of acetate of lime, some of the large consumers contracted for their needs in vinegar instead of acetic acid. Quite naturally the result of such action was reflected in a greatly lessened demand for the acid, which in turn was communicated to the acetate. In an attempt to correct this condition the acetate was reduced to $5 per hundred pounds and the acid was likewise reduced, but consumers apparently were too well satisfied with their vinegar connections to give heed and the acid went begging for customers. A month or two later acetate of lime was again reduced, this time to $3.50 a hundred, the acid followed, but still no business. To tempt buyers the acid was lowered even beyond the point justified by the price of the raw material. At this price the acid began to receive some attention, but there was no sudden rush to buy. Scattered inquiries began to come in but only moderate quantities were diverted to consuming channels. This continued well into this month when all the inquiries seemed to culminate at once in one big buying order and spot stocks were almost completely absorbed before anyone really knew what had happened, and some of the makers are committed for amounts representing the output of their factories until into January.

"Producers in the meantime had reduced the operations of their plants to a minimum output with a very small accumulation of surplus stocks and at no time with much of the raw material in reserve. Being unprepared for a demand of such magnitude as had suddenly developed the market was left in a somewhat demoralized condition and prices may have jumped a little higher than their true value, but this will probably be adjusted as soon as producers have taken stock of the situation. With prices based on the present cost of acetate of lime the acid should again come into its own and we expect the present demand to be but the forerunner of continued good business. No advance in the price of the acid is anticipated unless of course the price of acetate of lime is advanced and that we do not regard as likely to happen immediately considering past experience with the high cost of raw materials."

P.-W.-R. CHEMIST KILLED BY EXPLOSION

PHILADELPHIA, November 27—In an explosion the laboratory was wrecked at the plant of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, manufacturing chemists, at 817 Parish street, and Emilio de Lucca, an assistant chemist, was killed.

BOY DYE-MAKING GENIUS IS ARRESTED

Henry C. Arbuttle, Who Helped to Form Company in Milwaukee to Manufacture His Inventions, Is in New York Jail—Made Colors by a New Process, It Is Said

CHICAGO, ILL., November 28—The news received here of the arrest in New York of Henry C. Arbuttle, a youth of 19, who until a year ago lived in Chicago and who disappeared from Milwaukee about one week ago, has excited great interest in Chicago among the manufacturers of dyestuffs and among the chemical trade. This is due to the fact that he is believed to have discovered a new formula for making dyes, which is said to produce better results than can be produced in Germany.

According to private dispatches received in Chicago young Arbuttle was apprehended in New York City when he tried to dispose of chemicals and platinum vessels with which he made experiments. The value of these is said to be $8,000.

Before going to Milwaukee last summer to work for the International Dye Company, young Arbuttle lived at 3940 Rokeby street, Chicago, where he also had his "workshop," and there he is said to have made a wonderful discovery. This real or imaginary discovery was brought to the attention of Michael H. Wiltzius, president of the Standard Dye and Chemical Company, of 1831 West Lake street, Chicago. Mr. Wiltzius talked about it with August Oesterreich, president of the Milwaukee Novelty Dye Works, and by a demonstration the latter was convinced that Arbuttle had made an important discovery.

The proof of his belief in the discovery is that Mr. Oesterreich organized the International Dye Company, with his son, William Oesterreich, as its president. They made an arrangement with Arbuttle that he would own a one-third interest in the company and receive $10,000 a year in bonuses. The International Dye Company was capitalized at $30,000 and at Milwaukee a laboratory was built in which Arbuttle went to work to perfect his discovery.

The news that Arbuttle suddenly disappeared from the Milwaukee plant and now is arrested gave much concern to August Oesterreich, who left at once for Milwaukee. The company has spent, it is said, $8,000 or $9,000 in giving this young man a chance to develop what is termed his "genius" for chemistry, and is willing to spend much more for the same purpose. It is for this reason that the departure and trouble of Arbuttle is keenly regretted by the Messrs. Oesterreich. When interviewed August Oesterreich said:

"The boy possessed an unbelievable knowledge of chemistry relative to dyes. He told me he never studied in school and that he had picked up what he knew in Pennsylvania. I would call him almost a freak. I have had forty years' experience in the dye business and I believe the boy has invented a new and cheap method of making dyes—an invention of incalculable value to America at this time. I bought all the materials he used. Before my eyes he made four samples of dyes. The only way he could fool me would be to slip some small ingredient into each sample. I doubt if he did. I sent a sample to four chemists and their reports were identical.

"The cost of production was reduced by his use of crude oil in the place of certain coal-tar products. He had to make only five colors to satisfy me—black, yellow, red, brown and green. He made sixteen. One shade of yellow which is especially hard to get he made perfectly. The formula which he has kept secret would be a boon to America. We hope he will surrender it after he has been assured that his rights will be fully protected. If he does we can go ahead with plans for a large plant. Arbuttle, who is a clever draughtsman, has drawn plans for the machinery."

The Island of Ceylon in 1915 shipped to the outside world products worth $88,692,283, which included the following: Areca nuts, $1,085,460; cocoa, $1,015,133; cardamoms, $272,339; cinnamon, $648,111; copra, $5,728,475; oil of cinnamon, $13,427; oil of citronella, $486,337; coconut oil, $4,204,337.

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